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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all his arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1876. NO. 165.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Marsh and Wife to Appear To-Morrow

Morrison's Tariff Bill in Committee.

It Will Pass the House but Not the Senate.

The Payne Compromise Finance Bill.

The Democrats in the Committee and House Will Swallow It.

Bad Ventilation of the Hall of Representatives.

Sickness of Members Demands Radical Measures.

Dangerous Surgical Operation on Fernando Wood's Throat.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19, 1876.

Mr. and Mrs. Marsh to Arrive To-Morrow.

Information has been received that Mr. and Mrs. Marsh will arrive here on Tuesday—no thanks to the Democratic Committee. Quartermaster General Meigs will be here in about ten days, and will throw light upon the Pendleton claim. The latter, it is intimated in authoritative quarters, was an imposition; the money had been expended by the Government in the repair of bridges and tracks. The testimony of General Meigs will show enough to satisfy the public that getting Marsh away was to protect Pendleton. Then what becomes of Clymer, in the light of his bombastic personal information.

Illness of Fernando Wood.

The severe surgical operation performed upon the throat of Fernando Wood, in the removal of an abscess which would otherwise have terminated fatally within forty-eight hours, his physician says, will disqualify him from participation in public affairs for at least six months.

Morrison's Tariff Bill—Views of the Committee and Secretary Bristow.

As already stated, the Committee on Ways and Means will begin the consideration of the Morrison tariff bill on Tuesday. The committee authorize the announcement that they will be pleased to hear an expression of views by gentlemen representing the various interests affected by the proposed measure. A number of communications have been received at different times from manufacturers and others, indicating that they would desire a hearing in event of the bill coming up for consideration. They will doubtless now present themselves. The next few weeks will therefore be passed in hearing what these gentlemen have to say against the bill. At this initial stage in the proceeding, it is impossible to say with exactness what will be the result of the committee's action on the bill as reported by Mr. Morrison, though it is generally believed that it will be materially modified, that it may pass the House, but never will get through the Senate. To begin with, the committee is very emphatically in the interests of free trade. Of this class of the Democrats of the committee are Morrison, of Illinois, the chairman; Wood, of New York; Hancock, of Texas; Thomas, of Maryland; Hill, of Georgia; Chapin, of Massachusetts; and Tucker, of Virginia; and of the Republicans, Burchard, of Illinois; making eight. The protectionists are the Republicans, Kelley, of Pennsylvania, and Blaine, of Maine, making two. General Garfield, of Ohio, while claiming to be a protectionist, is a member of the famous free trade organization, the Cobden Club, of London. General Garfield, in stating his views to the correspondent of the COMMERCIAL, said he believed in a sort of diminishing schedule of duties, so as to approximate free trade as the industries of the country would admit. It is safe to say that Judge Kelley and ex-Speaker Blaine of will be obliged to fight the battle of protection single handed against seven Democrats and one Republican, with the uncertain assistance of Garfield. Mr. Wood, in voting against taking the bill up, did so on the ground that it was impolitic to attempt to act upon it at this juncture, but not in opposition to the principle of the bill. In conversation with prominent officials at the Treasury Department, it is learned that the diminished revenue could be met by some modification of the present schedule of duties without serious danger of a depletion of the resources of the Treasury to such an extent that the Government in its financial operations would be disastrously embarrassed.

The Payne Compromise Finance Bill.

The Committee on Banks and Currency will not meet for the consideration of the Democratic caucus financial propositions until next Thursday, unless a majority of the committee should urge an earlier day. The chairman of the committee, Mr. Coy, had sufficiently recovered from his recent illness to visit his committee room yesterday. The views as informally expressed by the Democratic members, who, of course, have a majority on the committee, assure not only a favorable report, but a favorable action upon their bill in the House. A large number of the Southern Democrats have mentioned to members of the committee that, though they opposed the bill in caucus and would be opposed to it on principle, as not meeting the necessities of their respective sections, they will vote for it in the House as a measure of rehabilitation of the party, and in the hope that it may lead to something at some future time more in harmony with their own views and that of their constituencies. The ultra inflationists of the West express the same opinions, so that the bill will pass as a measure of expediency and not principle, or, as the Chairman of the committee expressed it yesterday, "We are acting on a sentiment," alluding to the compromise of personal or sectional interests in the cause of a united Democracy. It is not one of the probabilities of the legislation of the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress that the Senate will pass the bill, or even having passed there, that the President will sign it. Many of the hard money Democrats in the House assert their intention to vote against the bill, and some Republicans say they will vote for it, so that the probabilities of one side the lines of parties will about balance each other. An effort will be made in committee to dispose of the bill at a single meeting, and to report it either at the end of this week or the beginning of the next. The Badly Ventilated Hall of Representatives.

The atmospheric impurities in the hall of Representatives in the Capitol, which it is believed have been the cause of so much sickness amongst the members of the House, have become a question of very serious comment. The cause is attributed to imperfect ventilation, organic debris from the refectories and other sources in the basement and sub-basement of the building, and the congregation of idlers, white and black, in vast numbers in the galleries. These pestilence distributing agencies are perhaps the leading cause of the terrible complaint of. Last session the seats of the gentlemen in the galleries were removed and thoroughly deodorized and cleansed. The seats and cushions were literally alive with vermin dropped from the foul carcasses of this unkempt rabble. The place had become so notoriously foul that no person of refined sensibilities and cleanly notions of things could bring himself to the risk of contamination, and would either be obliged to obtain a special permit from a member to the ladies' galleries or leave the place. Those who crowded there almost from early dawn, and only left when driven out by the police after adjournment, were the denizens of the filth-reeking, pestilence-breeding alleys, and had assembled there for warmth in winter, and in summer for rest and repose, while perhaps their nocturnal diversions were made up of forays upon the outlying plats, chests or hen roosts of industrious people. It is proposed by some member to vacate the hall of Representatives and occupy a suitable building in the city until a rearrangement of the present interior plan of the South Extension can be made. One was proposed by Gen. Butler several years ago, but no action was taken. The alarming length of the sick roll of Representatives gives this movement increased seriousness at this juncture. One member, who says that he can trace his illness to the atmosphere of the House, is now actually considering whether he shall introduce a resolution looking to some radical action in the premises.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18, 1876.

RECALL OF MR. AND MRS. MARSH.

Yesterday the House Judiciary Committee sent a communication to the President, stating that no material evidence against Belknap had been obtained, and urging the President to make an effort to induce Marsh to return. The Attorney General at once appeared before the committee and related to them them the action which, by direction of the President, he had already taken in the matter. Several days since he opened negotiations with Marsh, the President guaranteeing the later against prosecution. Mrs. Marsh would not consent to the return of her husband unless she was included in the guarantee against prosecution, and the Attorney General at once telegraphed to his representative that she should be so included. The necessary papers have been prepared and a messenger leaves with them to-night. It is confidently expected that both Mr. and Mrs. Marsh will be here by Wednesday.

SENATOR SPENCER, OF ALABAMA—INVESTIGATION OF THE CHARGES CONCERNING HIS ELECTION.

The Senate Committee on Privileges met yesterday and continued its investigation of the charges concerning Senator Spencer' election by the Alabama Legislature.

Robert Barber, a clerk of the House of Delegates, testified that Spencer promised to have him appointed marshal; this was before he had begun to work for Spencer's interests. The night before Spencer's election, witness kept guard over two colored Representatives who were thought to be against Spencer for the purpose of breaking the quorum next day; in the morning Spencer promised the colored members that they should be provided for, hinting that there was a route agency vacant on the Western Railroad; they subsequently voted for Spencer. Witness went with a party to Lorrudes county to defeat the election of an enemy of Spencer, and the latter furnished $300 for expenses; also went into other counties on similar business, but forgets whether the expenses were to be paid by Spencer or the State Committee. Some letters from Spencer to witness promising the Marshalship and other patronage in case of Spencer's election, were offered and read.

THE CASE AGAINST BRISTOW.

The report that Secretary Bristow lobbied a fraudulent claim through the Court of Claims, is founded on the following facts: When he was not a Government officer, he made before the Court of Claims, in a suit brought through another attorney, an argument on a point of law. Without stopping to look after the judgment of the court or the collection of it from the Department, as he had an undoubted right to do, he went quietly home and was paid his fee of $10,000, a moderate fee for a lawyer of eminence before the Court of Claims in important cases.

EMMA MINE INVESTIGATION—SCHENCK AND STEWART TO APPEAR TO-MORROW.

Senator Stewart has arrived from California and, with Minister Schenck, will be before the Committee on Foreign Affairs on Tuesday. Albert is not expected to appear.

BARLOW, SANDERSON & CO., POSTAL CONTRACTORS, CHARGE BLACKMAIL ON A CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE AND OTHERS.

Special to New York World.—The investigations which were in progress at the Capitol to-day were most remarkable for the testimony of an entirely reputable witness that $40,000 were paid by a firm of postal contractors to have an investigation discontinued in the Forty-second Congress in which they were interested. This witness is Mr. Barlow, President of the National Bank at St. Albans, Vermont, and senior partner in the mail contracting firm of Barlow, Sanderson & Co., who formerly had several routes in the Territories and Western States. This firm obtained contracts for transporting the mails at enormous prices by the use of straw sidings. The witness was extremely reticent, and had forgotten most of the transactions of the firm within the past ten years. He did remember, however, that Barlow, Sanderson & Co. had paid $40,000 to stop the investigation of the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads of the Forty-second Congress in 1872. The so-called McKibbon investigation was in progress at that time, and Mr. Barlow testified that shortly after the $40,000 was paid by the firm of which he is a member the investigation ceased. He swore that he did not know to whom the money was paid, except that the firm gave it to a middleman named Ferrer, now dead, but who was at the time well known here as a claim agent. Ferrer's first name the witness did not know. When asked why his memory was so defective, Mr. Barlow replied that the subject was a disagreeable one to him; he had tried to forget all about it and had nearly succeeded. The members of the House Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads of the Forty-second Congress were John F. Farnsworth, of Illinois; Richard Hill, of New Jersey; Ginery Twichell, of Massachusetts; James N. Tyner, of Indiana; Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania; Charles H. Porter, of Virginia; Sherman O. Houghton, of California; Philadelph Van Trump, of Ohio, and John M. Carroll, of New York.

By the Associated Press.—Barlow & Sanderson, mail contractors and stage proprietors, say the testimony of W. A. Danforth, of Chicago, before the House Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, charging their firm with the use of money in the Postoffice Department and with having burned their books to cover their impropriations, is false and malicious. Barlow alleges that the firm has been systematically blackmailed for years, and says he intends to produce his books.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

King Alfonso makes histriumphal entry to Madrid to-day. Three days of festivities follow.

Gambetta chooses Paris for his constituency, of the four towns which returned him to the Chamber of Deputies.

Rev. John Toomath, more generally and familiarly known as "the blind preacher," died at Brooklyn, Saturday morning.

General Daniel E. Sickles said to be on his way home to this country earlier day. The chairman of the committee, Mr. Coy, had sufficiently recovered from his recent illness to visit his committee room yesterday. The views as informally expressed by the Democratic members, who, of course, have a majority on the committee, assure not only a favorable report, but a favorable action upon their bill in the House. A large number of the Southern Democrats have mentioned to members of the committee that, though they opposed the bill in caucus and would be opposed to it on principle, as not meeting the necessities of their respective sections, they will vote for it in the House as a measure of rehabilitation of the party, and in the hope that it may lead to something at some future time more in harmony with their own views and that of their constituencies. The ultra inflationists of the West express the same opinions, so that the bill will pass as a measure of expediency and not principle, or, as the Chairman of the committee expressed it yesterday, "We are acting on a sentiment," alluding to the compromise of personal or sectional interests in the cause of a united Democracy. It is not one of the probabilities of the legislation of the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress that the Senate will pass the bill, or even having passed there, that the President will sign it. Many of the hard money Democrats in the House assert their intention to vote against the bill, and some Republicans say they will vote for it, so that the probabilities of one side the lines of parties will about balance each other. An effort will be made in committee to dispose of the bill at a single meeting, and to report it either at the end of this week or the beginning of the next. The Badly Ventilated Hall of Representatives.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Scotland.

RAILROADS SNOW BOUND—TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION INTERRUPTED.

LONDON, March 19.—All the railways converging at Aberdeen have been blocked by snow for thirty-four hours. Telegraphic communication in Scotland is almost totally interrupted. Sixteen trains are blockaded on the Caledonian Railway alone. One train has not been heard of since Friday.

Italy.

RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY.

ROME, March 19.—The Ministry has resigned. The King has intrusted to Signor Depretes, of the Left, the task of forming a Cabinet.

LONDON, March 19.—The *Standard's* Rome correspondent says the Ministry was really ousted on account of the railway purchase scheme, although defeated nominally on a question relative to the grist tax.

VESUVIUS IN ACTION—A MAGNIFICENT SIGHT.

A telegram from Naples reports that the long-expected eruption of Mount Vesuvius commenced Friday night. The lava is flowing towards Pompeii. A large column of vapor rises from the summit and reflects the fire beneath. Vast quantities of lava are thrown upward. The sight is magnificent.

Spain.

GENERAL PAVIA EXPLAINS HIS COUP D'ETAT.

LONDON, March 20.—A Madrid dispatch to the *Daily News* reports that in the debate in the Cortes on the address, General Pavia, referring to the *coup d'etat* of 1874, said it was the only course to save the country from still greater dangers. He alone was responsible, Castelar being unwilling to act. Castelar said if he had been aware of what was intended he would have been justified in ordering Pavia to be shot.

England.

STEAMER WRECKED—THIRTY LIVES LOST.

LONDON, March 20.—The steamer Isabel, from Rochelle for Bristol, was wrecked Saturday night on Pendever Rocks, between St. Ives and Land's End. Six corpses have been washed ashore. The crew were thirty in number, and all undoubtedly perished, as nothing remained of the wreck, Sunday evening except shattered planks.

LONDON, March 19.—The Prince of Wales and suite arrived at Aden on return from India.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, March 19.—Arrived—Steamers Lord Clive, from Philadelphia, and Nevada, from New York.

STEUBENVILLE.

Jefferson County Republican Convention—Hayes for President and Danford for Congress.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., March 18, 1876.

The Republican County Convention was held here to-day. Its proceedings were marked by harmony and unanimity. Resolutions were adopted urging Hon. Lorenzo Danford to accept a renomination to Congress from the Sixteenth district, and in favor of Rutherford B. Hays for the Presidency.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Freight Rates from Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 18.—In addition to the new rates on fourth-class freight, which have been announced already, and which will go into effect on Monday, it is announced, by railroad freight agents, that a number of articles which were formerly classed as fourth-class are now put in a special class when shipped in bulk or car loads; these are malt, beef or pork in barrels or cases, green hides, fertilizers, hoofs and horns, pig iron, nails, stove plate, pig lead, zinc and spelter in slaps or cakes, iron and other ores, cement, earth pipt, staves and lumber. The rates for these will be the same as on grain, namely: From Chicago to New York, 40 cents per hundred weight; to Boston, 45 cents; to Philadelphia, 39 cents. The rate on flour per barrel are twice these amounts.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day—Rain or snow, northeast to northwest winds, falling, followed by rising barometer.

The river Seine continues to subside rapidly.

The Massachusetts Republican Convention will be held at Boston, April 28th.

Latorre, who recently assumed the direction of the Uruguayan Government, has formed a Ministry.

The steamers Lessing, from Hamburg, and Adriatic, from Liverpool, have arrived at New York.

Latest advices from Fort Laramie represent Red Cloud's band of Sioux quietly on their reservation and taking no part in the warlike demonstrations of Sitting Bull.

The Supreme Court at Philadelphia has issued a peremptory mandamus ordering the authorities of Mt. Moriah Cemetery to permit the interment of Henry Jones, colored, deceased.

The Elmville woolen mill at Cranston, near Providence, Rhode Island, owned by Geo. Whitehead, burned Saturday night. Loss $175,000 to $180,000; insurance, in nine companies, $135,920.

Henry's cotton mill at Angora, Pennsylvania, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The fire originated from a heated shaft. The loss is estimated at $100,000; insurance not yet ascertained.

The Spanish residents of New York celebrated the proclamation of peace in Spain by a supper at Delmonico's. Senor Mantilla de los Rico, the Spanish Minister at Washington, was present.

Heavy snow is reported at many points west and south of here. Hundreds of Black Hills adventurers are caught between Yankton and the Hills, and it is feared that great suffering will ensue.

Nearly all the ticket offices of the Missouri State lottery in St. Louis were visited by the police on Saturday, and all of the tickets and other property belonging to the lottery business to police headquarters.

The Naval Investigating Committee into the affairs of the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard has closed its session. The inquiry was confined to matters of contracts and open purchases for the years 1869 to 1874. As far as known nothing damaging has been brought out.

The Republican Convention of Montgomery county, Ohio, on Saturday nominated nineteen delegates to the State Convention and unanimously indorsed excounty clerk John T. Sinks, a one-legged soldier, for Secretary of State, and Hayes for President.

A *Herald* correspondent who has been down in Kentucky, confirms the first stories of the shower of flesh. He saw a butcher who ate some of the flesh, and talked with other eye-witnesses, who, he says, are much amused at the incredibility of some writers on this subject.

The Captain General of Cuba has issued a decree prescribing severe penalties for all frauds perpetrated against the Treasury. It declares that the hiding of articles subject to taxation, the prevarication of officials and the accepting of such things as bribes will be considered treason, and that offenders will be tried by court-martial.

A schooner and brig collided about nine o'clock Friday night, about six miles south of Barnegat Light, off the Jersey coast. The schooner sunk. The brig sustained no injury and passed to sea, leaving a passing steamer to take care of the crew of the schooner, who were taken on board the steamer. The names of the colliding vessels are unknown.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies on Saturday discussed the grist tax, upon which the Left had resolved to attempt to overthrow the Ministry. Finali Signor Minghetti, the Minister of Finance, moved an adjournment of the debate, which proposition was rejected by 242 votes against 181. This consequently is expected that the Ministry will resign. Signor Minghetti will announce the course to be taken by the Cabinet to-day.

A letter from Ragusa estimates the Turkish losses in Herzegovina, during the insurrection, to have been not less than 35,000 men, a large proportion of the deaths resulting from maladies, the gravity of which is increasing. The exhaustion of funds is such that no attention is paid to requisitions for the most essential articles, and even for medicines. The sick die chiefly from a lack of proper sustenance and remedies.

A dispatch from San Francisco says that the Board of Trustees of the new Iberia mine have ratified a bond for a deed to be executed the first of next September conveying the mine to Montgomery Blair, in consideration of $1,000,000, $4,000 down and the balance in five years, secured by mortgage on the mine at seven per cent. The company protest that this is no compromise with McGarrahan.

great-grand-niece. Mr. Young still enjoys tolerable health, is in possession of all his faculties, and promises many years of usefulness yet.

Gov. Hartranft has signed the pardon of the three Commissioners of Schuylkill county, convicted of malfeasance in office. It was unanimously recommended by the Board of Pardons, and advocated by ex-Senator Randall, Representative Losch and the entire delegation from Schuylkill county in the Legislature.

The Easton *Free Press* of the 17th inst. says: At an early hour yesterday morning an attempt was made to blow up and burn the stables of the Crane Iron Company, at Catasauqua, with a keg of powder which was put up in the manger, and some hay fired around it. It was discovered and extinguished, however, before an explosion took place.

A bequest of $10,000 made by Isaac Ford, of Philadelphia, recently deceased, to the Crozer Theological Seminary at Upland, Delaware county, Pa., and one of $1,000 to the Fifth Baptist Church, of Philadelphia, have been declared void because the will was dated March 4th, and Mr. Ford died on the 6th, two days after. According to law a full calender month must elapse between the making of the will and the death of the testator.

Buy White River

put up, now, in sealed bags. Best flour for the money in the United States.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

CALEB MARSH AT HOME.

The *Herald* says Caleb P. Marsh returned home some time yesterday, and was last night at his house, No. 30 West Fifty-seventh street.

GENERAL SCHENCK AT THE BREVOORT.

General Schenck is staying quietly at the Brevoort House. He had many callers today, but declined to talk with reporters about his case.

KEYSER TAKEN TO THE ASYLUM.

Joseph H. Keyser, of Tweed ring notoriety, has been taken to the lunatic asylum.

THE HENRY CLEWS SCANDAL.

The *Herald's* Washington special says Senator Boutwell was interviewed last evening concerning the alleged letter promising Henry Clews advance information on the subject of Treasury gold sales, in return for a contribution to help carry the election of 1872. Boutwell said he never heard anything of it, and knew nothing about it. Henry Clews, in a letter to the *Herald*, says "the author of the report is an infamous liar."

FIRE RECORD.

Pottsville—$100,000.

POTTSVILLE, PA., March 19.—The Town Hall was destroyed by fire this morning. The building was owned by G. W. Sides, whose loss is $50,000. M. Nichols, general store, loses $40,000. Other parts of the building were occupied by Holt's drug store, a restaurant and several lodge rooms. Loss $10,000.

Scranton—$30,000.

SCRANTON, PA., March 19.—The old Catholic Convent, used by the Sisters of Charity, since the removal into the new academy, as a school house, was burned last night.

Another fire destroyed the stables of the St. Charles Hotel, with several valuable horses and a number of adjoining dwellings. Total loss $20,000.

The Whisky Trials.

CHICAGO, March 18.—Messrs. Keeley & Kerwin, distillers, possess guilty in the United States Court this morning to one minor count in the indictments against them. The other counts were passed.

NEW ORLEANS, March 18.—Mr. J. W. Eaton, who is indicted for conspiracy to defraud the Government in whisky matters, was arraigned, pleaded not guilty and was admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—The last batch of affidavits in support of a new trial in the McKee case was filed in the United States Court this morning. The motion for a new trial will be argued Monday next.

STATE NEWS.

There were twenty-eight deaths in Reading last week.

Wilkesbarre talks of building a Presbyterian Seminary.

Warren county is going to have a new $75,000 court house.

Scarlet fever is prevalent in several townships in Berks county.

The prospects for a large wheat crop in Lycoming county, are encouraging.

The Rainbow Fire Company, in Reading, was organized on St. Patrick's Day in 1773.

Of fifty-eight pupils in a school in Berks county all but eight are ill with scarlet fever.

Mr. John A. Wilso , a well known young business man of New Castle, died on the 15th inst.

The York *True Democrat* says that "York is bright with the light of the good times coming."

Nineteen persons have lost their lives by nitro-glycerine since its introduction into the oil regions.

A pocket knife nearly one hundred years old, belonging to a Reading gentleman, contains twenty-two small steel blades.

The Chester County Agricultural Society have definitely decided upon the time for their spring fair, the dates being June 22, 23 and 24.

A "Home for Aged Couples," where man and wife will not be separated in their old age, has been established in Philadelphia.

There is an advertised letter in the Danville postoffice for Joseph Kzmigielski, Joseph doesn't call for it for fear of dislocating his jaws.

The Marshal of Chester can find no law to prevent an old lady from smoking in church and he gave one a pound of tobacco the other Sunday if she would quit.

Mrs. Ann Fizone, of Philadelphia, celebrated her 100th birthday on the 17th inst. She was born in that city, and retains all her faculties.

General Harry White has been selected to deliver the oration at the commencement exercises of the Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, in June next.

Samuel Conner, aged seventy years, fell down a coal shaft in Neshannock township, Lawrence county, on Friday last, and had his skull crushed and neck broken.

From 1870 to 1875, inclusive, the number of writs of error, certioraries and appeals received by the Supreme Court from Philadelphia was 1,178, and the number argued was 999.

Andrew Law was knocked down from a bridge into the river near Scranton, on the 16th inst., by a locomotive and was killed. His companion, Archibald Blair, was probably fatally injured.

Levi Jones, a litigious individual of Mercer, has just emerged from a lawsuit which he started about a dog, and came out second best after paying four hundred and seventy dollars.

The Warren *Ledger* says; On the 6th of June the different bands of Erie, Chatauqua, Crawford and Warren counties will hold a convention here, winding up with a grand musical parade.

Mrs. Nancy Eckert, the last survivor of the Brady family of the West Branch valley, died recently at Lycoming county. She was the granddaughter of Captain John Brady, the Indian fighter.

Edward Hiskey has brought suit against Reuben Wanner, of Leesport, to recover $5,000 damages for injuries received by being upset by a pile of dirt on the street, thrown out of a cellar Wanner was excavating.

Henry A. Brown, a well known Philadelphia printer, died on the 16th inst., aged seventy-six years. He was for many years foreman of the *Ledger* composing room, and later connected with the *Inquirer* job rooms.

On Monday night, 13th inst., the house of the Polish priest of Shamokin, was attacked and several shots fired into the bed room of the priest, two entering the head board of his bed. The would-be assassins escaped without identification.

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BOSTON.

Mr. Dana to Senator Boutwell.

BOSTON, March 19.—The papers will publish to-morrow a letter from Hon. R. H. Dana, Jr., to Hon. G. S. Boutwell upon the matter of his nomination as Minister to England and defining his position. He does not wish the nomination withdrawn, but says: "There is not a gift in the Government which would induce me to go to Washington and submit a question touching my honor to a committee which has taken the course taken by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations."

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 19, 1876.

KILPATRICK CHALLENGES BUTTERFIELD.

The following is General Kilpatrick's challenge to General Butterfield in connection with the Collectorship:

To the Editor of the New York Times:

I said General Butterfield wrote me a letter offering $20,000 for the Collectorship of the port of New York. He denies it. Let the committee summon me.

J. KILPATRICK.

SILK STORE ROBBED.

Friday evening, during the absence of Peter Mulligan, watchman in S. McPartland's dry goods store, No. 643 Eighth avenue, burglars entered the place and stole fifty-eight pieces of black silk dress goods, worth about $6,000.

RUBENSTEIN REPRIEVED.

A writ of error and stay of proceedings was granted yesterday in the case of Pesach N. Rubenstein, by Judge Brady, who rendered a lengthy opinion.

CALEB MARSH AT HOME.

The *Herald* says Caleb P. Marsh returned home some time yesterday, and was last night at his house, No. 30 West Fifty-seventh street.

GENERAL SCHENCK AT THE BREVOORT.

General Schenck is staying quietly at the Brevoort House. He had many callers today, but declined to talk with reporters about his case.

KEYSER TAKEN TO THE ASYLUM.

Joseph H. Keyser, of Tweed ring notoriety, has been taken to the lunatic asylum.

THE HENRY CLEWS SCANDAL.

The *Herald's* Washington special says Senator Boutwell was interviewed last evening concerning the alleged letter promising Henry Clews advance information on the subject of Treasury gold sales, in return for a contribution to help carry the election of 1872. Boutwell said he never heard anything of it, and knew nothing about it. Henry Clews, in a letter to the *Herald*, says "the author of the report is an infamous liar."

FIRE RECORD.

Pottsville—$100,000.

POTTSVILLE, PA., March 19.—The Town Hall was destroyed by fire this morning. The building was owned by G. W. Sides, whose loss is $50,000. M. Nichols, general store, loses $40,000. Other parts of the building were occupied by Holt's drug store, a restaurant and several lodge rooms. Loss $10,000.

Scranton—$30,000.

SCRANTON, PA., March 19.—The old Catholic Convent, used by the Sisters of Charity, since the removal into the new academy, as a school house, was burned last night.

Another fire destroyed the stables of the St. Charles Hotel, with several valuable horses and a number of adjoining dwellings. Total loss $20,000.

The Whisky Trials.

CHICAGO, March 18.—Messrs. Keeley & Kerwin, distillers, possess guilty in the United States Court this morning to one minor count in the indictments against them. The other counts were passed.

NEW ORLEANS, March 18.—Mr. J. W. Eaton, who is indicted for conspiracy to defraud the Government in whisky matters, was arraigned, pleaded not guilty and was admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—The last batch of affidavits in support of a new trial in the McKee case was filed in the United States Court this morning. The motion for a new trial will be argued Monday next.

STATE NEWS.

There were twenty-eight deaths in Reading last week.

Wilkesbarre talks of building a Presbyterian Seminary.

Warren county is going to have a new $75,000 court house.

Scarlet fever is prevalent in several townships in Berks county.

The prospects for a large wheat crop in Lycoming county, are encouraging.

The Rainbow Fire Company, in Reading, was organized on St. Patrick's Day in 1773.

Of fifty-eight pupils in a school in Berks county all but eight are ill with scarlet fever.

Mr. John A. Wilso , a well known young business man of New Castle, died on the 15th inst.

The York *True Democrat* says that "York is bright with the light of the good times coming."

Nineteen persons have lost their lives by nitro-glycerine since its introduction into the oil regions.

A pocket knife nearly one hundred years old, belonging to a Reading gentleman, contains twenty-two small steel blades.

The Chester County Agricultural Society have definitely decided upon the time for their spring fair, the dates being June 22, 23 and 24.

A "Home for Aged Couples," where man and wife will not be separated in their old age, has been established in Philadelphia.

There is an advertised letter in the Danville postoffice for Joseph Kzmigielski, Joseph doesn't call for it for fear of dislocating his jaws.

The Marshal of Chester can find no law to prevent an old lady from smoking in church and he gave one a pound of tobacco the other Sunday if she would quit.

Mrs. Ann Fizone, of Philadelphia, celebrated her 100th birthday on the 17th inst. She was born in that city, and retains all her faculties.

General Harry White has been selected to deliver the oration at the commencement exercises of the Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, in June next.

Samuel Conner, aged seventy years, fell down a coal shaft in Neshannock township, Lawrence county, on Friday last, and had his skull crushed and neck broken.

From 1870 to 1875, inclusive, the number of writs of error, certioraries and appeals received by the Supreme Court from Philadelphia was 1,178, and the number argued was 999.

Andrew Law was knocked down from a bridge into the river near Scranton, on the 16th inst., by a locomotive and was killed. His companion, Archibald Blair, was probably fatally injured.

Levi Jones, a litigious individual of Mercer, has just emerged from a lawsuit which he started about a dog, and came out second best after paying four hundred and seventy dollars.

The Warren *Ledger* says; On the 6th of June the different bands of Erie, Chatauqua, Crawford and Warren counties will hold a convention here, winding up with a grand musical parade.

Mrs. Nancy Eckert, the last survivor of the Brady family of the West Branch valley, died recently at Lycoming county. She was the granddaughter of Captain John Brady, the Indian fighter.

Edward Hiskey has brought suit against Reuben Wanner, of Leesport, to recover $5,000 damages for injuries received by being upset by a pile of dirt on the street, thrown out of a cellar Wanner was excavating.

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FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOM—A LARGE FURNISHED Front Room, at 254 Penn street.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—NO. 10 Wood street. Inquire of J. ROBINSON, No. 27 Wood street. tf

FOR RENT—ROOMS—THREE ROOMS, suitable for a Physician or Dressmaker. Best location in the city—254 Penn street.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—FOUR-STORY Brick Building, No. 74 Wood street. Inquire of HAYS & GETTY, Market street, near Fourth. tf

FOR RENT — WAREHOUSE — FROM April 1, 1876, the Brick Warehouse, No. 4 Wood street. Inquire of S. McKEE & CO., No. 62 Water street.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—DININGROOM, Kitchen and Bedroom, suitable for a Dressmaker. Have been occupied as such for two years. 254 Penn street.

FOR RENT—L

The Commercial.

MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1876.

THE foreign exports of Philadelphia, last week, amounted to $630,097.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* alleges that PENDLETON'S Presidential Prospects are Precarious. Let us have Peace.

THE late severe snow-storm in the Northwest was a great benefit to the lumber interests of that section, and a good crop is now predicted.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* mournfully observes that the only State in which the Democratic party has made gains within the last eighteen months is Ohio. And it only gained a heavy loss.

IT WILL probably be made to appear in a few days that a certain Southern Democratic United States Senator obtained his seat as the result of a corrupt bargain. The indications point that sorrowful way.

THE Supreme Court of this State, *in banc*, has just affirmed a judgment making the late Recorder of Philadelphia responsible for the amount of a mortgage on a piece of property omitted in a certificate of search issued from his office.

THE Evansville *Journal* thinks that if somebody would only take the trouble to save President GRANT from his friends in the future, he would be doing a great public service. History also tells of a man whose daily prayer was to be saved from himself.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* is thoroughly convinced that "Gentleman George" followed his conscience in the matter of that $148,000 railroad grab. Some people follow their consciences as a man does a horse in a carriage—they drive it first, and PENDLETON would seem to be of the number.

THE numerous blockades from snow, this winter, upon the Union and Central Pacific roads, are proof that they were built upon the wrong latitude, and that the only security for unimpeded travel is to be found further South. The route of the Southern or Texas Pacific is never so obstructed.

THE Democratic papers say very little about PENDLETON; but it is probable that, like the owl, they are keeping up a very active thinking about him. It is lamentable that Democratic editors should be restrained from speaking what they really feel about the disgrace that has befallen their party.

THE Democrats in the lower House of the New Jersey Legislature voted unanimously with the Republicans to censure HEISTER CLYMER for allowing the witness, MARSH, to escape. Will the *Post* please explain to the New Jersey Democrats that it was the President, and not CLYMER, who spirited MARSH out of the country?

THOSE who confine their reading to the *Post* would hardly know that a man named PENDLETON had, as President of a railroad company, and as administrator for the estate of a widow and her infants, exercised the powers with which he had been clothed by the offices he held, and made a contract with himself to rob the railroad company and the widow and children. It is a part of the news of the day, however.

PENDLETON'S weakness was a railroad claim; TILDEN'S besetting sin was an irresistible tendency to pocket the proceeds of the bonds of a railroad company of which he was the attorney, and HENDRICK'S particular vice was army contracts for Gatling guns and the like. As the party seems particularly unfortunate in its prospective candidates, why shouldn't it fall back upon FERNANDO WOOD, an unexceptionally pure man?

IT IS not quite certain that the proposition to substitute silver for fractional currency is not partly urged in the interests of the bonanza owners, so well represented in Congress, rather than in the real interests of the American people, who, on the whole, seem to be very well satisfied with the small paper currency. Whatever the effect of this change upon the welfare of the people at large, however, there appears to be no question of its harmful influence upon the immediate fortunes of the poor women who have been discharged from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* prints a definite and circumstantial statement from a correspondent concerning certain alleged business operations of Governor HENDRICKS, of Indiana, which, if true, show that he has been guilty of a gross breach of trust to a water works company in which he was interested, and of conspiracy to, if not actually co-operate in, very dishonest transactions. We sincerely trust the correspondent has been misinformed. The slaughter of reputations among Democratic aspirants is dreadful enough, now, without adding to the number of the slain.

MR. LILLY, a regular broker in cadetships, and the witness mainly relied upon to convict HAYES, of Alabama, of taking pay for an appointment to West Point, testified on Thursday last before the Congressional Committee that he had been long engaged in the business; had received large sums of money, and obtained many appointments, but that he never paid money to a Congressman, except in one instance. He did pay $600 to COFFROTH, a Democratic member from Pennsylvania in the Thirty-ninth Congress. The HAYES investigation has thus hit a Democrat instead of a Republican, as was intended. This is Democratic luck, just now.

THE nomination of DAVID A. WELLS, the free-trade *doctrinaire*, by the Democrats of Connecticut, to fill the vacancy in Congress caused by the death of HON. HENRY STARKWEATHER, is said to have been brought about by a number of heavy New York importing firms, who promised that if he were nominated they would contribute handsomely to the campaign expenses, as so strong a free-trader would be valuable to them in Congress. It is also stated that the negotiations looking to the nomination were made with MR. WELLS' full knowledge and approval. These facts place that dainty-fingered political purist in a highly interesting light before the country.

THE decision of the House Committee on Commerce not to increase the fire test of petroleum transported on steamboats to 150° Farenheit, as proposed in the amendment to the Steamboat Inspection Law, appears to give general satisfaction. They have decided to let the standard remain at 110°, and require that all petroleum shall be transported on steamboats in tin cans. The same committee have decided to modify the section of the bill relating to liability, so as to provide that the owner or owners of a vessel on which damages are sustained shall be liable to an amount equal to the value of their interest in the vessel and freight, instead of an amount equal to double the value of their interest. In this respect ocean-going vessels, lake vessels and river boats are placed on an equality. Unlimited liability will fall only in cases where officers or owners of the vessel are found guilty of default or neglect in conforming to the requirements of the law.

THE object of CLYMER in permitting MARSH and his wife to escape to Canada was not, as at first supposed, to save BELKNAP, but to prevent the exposure of PENDLETON. CLYMER, during the BELKNAP investigation, that there was as strong a case against PENDLETON as against the Secretary of War, and that Mrs. MARSH could furnish the evidence, CLYMER showed no willingness to follow the scent thus opened by KIDDOO, but did his best to hurry Mr. and Mrs. MARSH out of the country. Their escape, it is true, defeated the prosecution of BELKNAP; but then it saved PENDLETON, as CLYMER thought, and the latter would infinitely prefer to see every other guilty man escape if, thereby, he could save a Democratic Presidential candidate from exposure. This was CLYMER'S purpose; but somehow the story got out, and PENDLETON was compelled to seek an investigation, much to the chagrin of his Democratic friends from Berks. The result has cratic friend from Berks. The result has been exactly the reverse of what was obeep expected, and is an illustration of the awful fallure that occasionally attends upon the best laid schemes. In spite of all precautions the engineer will, sometimes, get hoisted with his own petard.

THE New York Legislature recently passed a bill having for its object the diminishing of crime and the burdens heaped upon the State in consequence, and of transforming convicts into industrious and useful men. The measure was carefully prepared by a number of philanthropic gentlemen who have pondered much over the condition of the inmates of the penal institutions and almshouses of that State, and have sought to do what was possible to provide for them some system of productive industry which should at once operate as a salutary discipline and contribute to their own support. But, under the shallow pretense that the present is not the time for the State to enter into competition with private citizens, and to force pauper labor into a struggle against orderly artisans and workingmen, Governor TILDEN has vetoed the measure, thus sounding the knell of many a poor wretch for whom there was a hope of moral reconstruction and rehabilitation. A fitting comment on this miserable bid for votes, regardless of those on whom the burdens of taxation fall, is found in the annual report of the New York Prison Association, just published, which says:

"Demagogues may object to anything that will bring the labor of the prisoner into competition with that outside, or the mechanic who has learned his trade in the prison in competition with the one who has acquired his knowledge through a regular course of apprenticeship; but no right-minded, fair-thinking man will, for a moment, believe that such a competition in the labor market could in any way affect values, or act to the prejudice of the honest mechanic."

THE more that is known about the recovery of the claim of the Kentucky Railroad by PENDLETON, the less creditable does it seem to the fine moral sense of its distinguished leader of the Democracy. It is evident that the whole matter ought to receive a searching investigation, such as CLYMER and BLACKBURN took very good care not to make. The New York *Evening Mail* of Saturday prints a letter from Washington relative to new discoveries, from which it appears that when the money was paid to the President of the road, who paid himself one-half the whole claim for doing just what it was his duty to do as President of the road, on a salary of $6,000 a year, he knew that neither he, nor those that he represented, were the lawful owners of the road, and had no legal or moral right to be paid the amount of this claim as owners. The whole story of the manner in which PENDLETON'S friends and relatives got possession of the road is, it is stated, quite familiar to the courts of Kentucky, and it was the knowledge of the invalidity of their title, and of the certainty of the adverse decision of the Court of Appeals, which led Mr. BOWLER to place so low an estimate upon his interest in the claim against the Government. The United States, therefore, is in the position of having paid the claim to those who were not legally the representatives of the genuine stockholders of the road. Subsequently to all this business, and by means of treachery on the part of another agent of the genuine stockholders, these persons, it is affirmed, did acquire a controlling interest in the road; but the assertion is made, as of a well known fact established by decision of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, that at the time PENDLETON induced the Government to hand over to him the amount of money belonging to the Central Kentucky, he knew that the persons he represented had no right to it. The other official of the road who was paid $15,000 by President PENDLETON, was paid out of the half which the latter did not take, and was paid this fee in addition to his regular salary. So that, in the end, these illegal owners were cheated almost as badly as the real owners. It is also stated that $30,000 of the money received by PENDLETON has been traced into the hands of Mrs. BELKNAP, then known as Mrs. BOWERS, and that she invested the money through MARSH. If the House has any sense of dignity or decency left it will appoint a non-partisan committee to probe the whole matter to the bottom. DOT.

STEEL MAKING.

Interesting Experiments With a New Process at Harrisburg—The Results Very Satisfactory.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of the 17th says: "A test of a new process of steel manufacture was made at the Lochiel Works on Tuesday last, by Dr. William Fields, of Wilmington, Delaware, with extremely satisfactory results to the parties interested in the trial. Nine thousand pounds of steel was made in two furnaces —Nos. 5 and 11—nine heats were run, and in each of these was placed 500 pounds of cinder pig and 500 pounds of McCormick pig iron. Broad Top coal was the fuel used. As soon as the iron became fluid a package of chemicals was thrown into the furnace to remove the sulphur and other phosphorus, which was accomplished in a few moments. Then another package of chemicals was flung in, which converted the raw iron into steel (as the report now before us avers), "in five minutes." After being well stirred the steel was pailed up and formed into blooms by the ordinary mill, but a good hammer, it is said, would have been a better way than by the mill. This refers to the operations in furnace No. 5. In No. 11 the iron used was all cinder pig iron made in the furnace, and treated as in the test made with cinder and McCormick iron. When the product was made into muck bar it was weighed, and here is the product in pounds:

	Pounds.
Furnace No. 5—1st heat	1,035
2d heat	990
3d heat	1,045
4th heat	950
Total	4,020
Furnace No. 11—1st heat	1,000
2d heat	940
3d heat	1,000
4th heat	970
5th heat	1,050
Total	4,960

This would seem to establish grounds for the conclusion that this method is an improvement of no ordinary character. The cost of the chemicals and labor is 4 cents per ton of steel, while the saving in iron is from four-and-a-half to seven per cent. while the loss in iron by the Bessemer process of re-melting into steel is nearly thirty per cent. Such results may well attract the attention of the trade in steel rails, and it certainly would seem to put a quietus on the folly of buying any more iron rails for our railways. As one steel rail will last as long as five to seven iron rails, it follows that the cheaper and better method of Dr. Fields produces a steel as reliable for wear as the Bessemer rails to settle the question of superiority to even that processe. We trust, however, that all needed in the way of test will be carefully applied to this discovery, and so give the cheapest and the best rails that science can produce.

PERSONAL.

A loafersih young Californian married a servant girl, and, after a day or two, deserted her. Three months of dissipation in San Francisco killed him; but before his death his mother died, leaving him, as her only heir, about $150,000. Thus the girl gets a fortune.

Mr. Horace Bingham, a carpenter, of Fairbault, Minn., recently had removed from his stomach a dark brown water snake four feet long. He remembers while drinking from a stream sixteen years ago that something of a "foreign nature" passed down his throat, but he only found out the nature of it seven years ago.

A divorce suit now in progress in a Georgia court is of a peculiar character. The local paper says of it: The parties have been living together for over twenty years, and have grown-up children. One of the grounds of divorce is that the man was drunk when the marriage ceremony was performed, and they married him to the wrong woman.

A Maine man, being refused by a widowed lady for whom he worked, and to whom he made an offer of marriage, went into the kitchen, emptied a pail of water on the floor, spread out a red bandanna handkerchief on it, tied another around his neck, laid down in the puddle and uttered a sound half way between the notes of a dying swan and a calf with the colic. The lady of the house went to the spot as soon as she could, but when she stepped in the water, and in the dim light of the morning saw Tuttle stretched out and covered with gore, she was horrified with his sanguinary appearance that she went into a swoon from which she was not restored until three hours had elapsed. Tuttle was arrested and put under bonds to keep the peace—so ended his dream of love.

Wandering over the fine old city of Antwerp the other day, a cor respondent of the New York *Evening Post* chanced upon the following bit of Gallic silliloquence—an inscription on the pedestal of a spirited bronze statue, erected in 1861 to the Nervian chief Boduognot, who, represented with naked shoulders and streaming hair, is about dispatching a Roman soldier at his feet:

"*Attaques par les Romains sous Jules Cesar, 57 ans avant Jesus Christ, nos ancestres defendirent vaillamment leur independance de la patrie.*—Attacked by the Romans under Julius Cæsar 57 years before Christ, our ancestors vigorously defended the independence of their country." *Voila le "spread-eagle" Francais!*

A remarkable case was decided in the New York Supreme Court last Thursday. Josephine Ash brought suit, through her guardian, against Henry Astor, one of the well known Astor family, for $20,000 damages for assault, alleging that in 1869 Astor violently pushed plaintiff, then only four years old, from a chair, causing such injuries as to cripple her for life. Her father testified that the girl's back formed around her hips, and that she was compelled to go around the house on all fours; and that she is now unable to walk or care for herself in any way; and that Mr. Astor made him promise not to tell anybody, saying he would put $5,000 in the bank for the child, which he never did. The jury found a verdict for plaintiff for the full amount claimed, and the court added $1,000 for costs.

POLITICAL.

Stats.

Dr. J. S. Trout will represent Fulton county in the State Covention of the Republican party.

John H. Grant and A. C. Frisbie will represent Bradford county in the Republican State Convention.

The Representative delegate from Juniata county to the Democratic State Convention is D. L. Banks.

Hon. C. Hollenbeck is the Representative delegate from Potter county to the Lancaster Convention.

Hon. W. A. Wallace will represent the Thirty-fourth Senatorial district in the Democratic State Convention.

Hon. F. W. Hughes made a speech at Danville, on Wednesday night, in favor of making greenbacks a full legal tender.

W. Lee Woodstock, Esq., of Altoona, says the Tyrone *Herald*, is mentioned as a Republican candidate for the Legislature.

An influential Democratic politician of Lehigh county, who feels bad over the fall of Belknap, never heard of Boss Tweed!

C. B. Gould has been chosen Senatorial, and J. S. Wiley Representative delegates from Cameron county to the Republican State Convention.

The Republican electors of Crawford county will vote at their next election to determine whether they shall abolish the "Crawford County System" or not.

Thomas W. Grayson, Esq., editor of the Crawford *Democrat*, has been substituted by R. H. Sargent as one of the Representative delegates from Crawford county.

Delano R. Hamlin, of Smethport, is the Senatorial delegate to the Democratic State Convention from the district composed of the counties of McKean, Tioga and Potter.

The Representative delegates from Butler county to the Democratic State Convention are W. H. Hoffman and W. A. Forque. The Senatorial delegate was conceded to Armstrong county.

At the meeting of the Republican committee of Armstrong county, J. B. Neale was chosen Senatorial and J. A. Vanhorn and Charles Bovard Representative delegates to the State Convention.

Hon. John Cessna is the Senatorial, and C. W. Ashcom and S. J. Jordan are the Representative delegates to the State Convention from Bedford county. Somerset conceded the Senatorial delegate to Bedford.

At the meeting of the Bradford County Republican Committee, on the 14th inst., N. N. Belts and A. C. Frisbee were chosen Representative delegates to the State Convention, and conferees were appointed to choose a Senatorial delegate.

The Republican County Committee met in Erie Thursday, 16th inst., to elect delegates to the State Convention. Chairman Reed delivered an able address. M. W. Caughey was elected Senatorial delegate, and S. E. Kincaid, Jeduthan Wells, Wm. Grant and J. F. Walther, Representative delegates. The primary meetings will be held June 24.

The Cambria county Republican Committee met at Ebensburg on the 18th inst., and elected Messrs. John C. Gates and George T. Swank Representative delegates to the State Convention, with instructions to support Hon. D. J. Morrell for delegate to the National Convention. There was no time fixed for the meeting of the County Convention.

On Thursday the Democratic conference of Blair and Cambria counties met at the Linton House, Summit, to choose a Senatorial delegate to the State Convention, at Lancaster. F. C. McCormick and Mr. Furling represented Cambria. Dr. Rowan Clark, of Bell's Mills, Blair county, was unanimously chosen Senatorial delegate.

The Republicans of Monroe county have chosen J. Lantz Senatorial and David Kellar Representative delegate to the State Convention, and instructed them "to use their best endeavors to secure the appointment of such delegates to the approaching National Republican Convention as will use their influence in said convention to accomplish the nomination of Governor Hartranft for the Presidency."

The Delaware county Republican Convention met on the 16th inst., and recommended George E. Darlington for delegate to the National Convention, with William H. Osborne as alternate. For delegates to the State Convention Amos Hoskins, Senatorial, and Wm. Rhoads and Wm. Smith, Representatives, were selected. Wm. Serrill was recommended for Presidential elector. No instructions were given, but the county is unanimous for Hartranft.

General.

The *Watchman* does not think so highly of so-called independent journalism as the papers that are addicted to it. It finds greater encouragement to look for independent journalism within party lines than outside of them. And it says, "The idiosyncrasies which afflict the conductors of personal journals are harder to cure than the partialities born of political biases. A personal paper is not likely to be wise and candid and just as a party paper under the control of a high-minded editor. The whims of an individual are less trustworthy than the convictions of a great party."

Three orphan children of the late Augustus N. Dickens, brother of Charles Dickens, have been found in Illinois in such utter destitution that they have been taken into the home of an aged couple to prevent their being sent to the poor house.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

It has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness attended with symptoms, indisposition to exertion, loss of appetite, dizziness, nervousness, sleeplessness, horror of disease, night-sweats, cold feet, shuddering sensations, languor, universal lassitude of the muscular system, wasting of the flesh, dyspeptic symptoms, hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, pallid countenance and eruptions on the face, purifies the blood, pain in the back, heaviness of the eyes, frequent black spots flying before the eyes, with suffusion and loss of sight, want of attention, study, mild fevers, &c. Being a pure tonic. Depot and office, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other make. Genuine sold only in $1 bottles.

Nervous Debility! Nervous Debility!

Debility, a depressed, irritable state of mind, a weak, nervous, exhausted feeling, no energy or animation, despondency, blues, gloomy forebodings, nervousness of excesses, mental overwork. This nervous debility is caused by E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It tones the system, dispels the mental gloom, and restores the nervous fluid to the entire system. Sold only in $1 bottles. Get the genuine. 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all druggists. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other. Genuine sold only in $1 bottles.

Tape Worm

Removed alive, with head complete, in from two to three hours. No fee till removed. Dr. E. F. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms also successfully treated. Advice free. Send for circular, or ask your druggist for Dr. KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1. It never fails. MWF

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

J. Heyl, Jr., Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.

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Superintendent Citizens' Passenger R. R.

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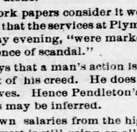

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1876.

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And same good value in Black Cashmeres, all grades. A new and very fine line new Spring Dress Goods in fine materials, all the latest novelties in designs and textures having been received and now on exhibition at our usual low prices.

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LEGAL.

Notice in Equity.

WILLIAM G. FARGO and WILLIAM G. MOORHEAD vs. The Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railway Company.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Crawford county, Pa., August Term, 1874. In Equity.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, heretofore duly appointed Receiver, &c., in the above entitled action, did, on the 9th day of March, 1876, file in the office of the Prothonotary of said Court, at Meadville, in said county, his account as such Receiver, and that on the 9th day of March, 1876, Wm. R. Scott, Esq., was, by the order and decree of said Court, duly appointed Master to audit, state and report upon said account, and distribute the funds in the hands of the undersigned to the parties entitled.

And notice is also hereby further given, that on the 11th day of April, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will present his petition for an order or decree directing him to deliver the property that came to his hands by virtue of the appointment aforesaid, to the Pittsburgh, Titusville and Buffalo Railway Company, the purchaser thereof, that the same may be distributed in accordance with the decree of the Court, and that the Receiver be discharged from all further duties of the trust.

DAVID McCARGO, Receiver.

M. CROSBY, Solicitor.

March 14, 1876.

Notice in Equity.

WILLIAM G. FARGO and WILLIAM G. MOORHEAD vs. The Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railway Company.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Crawford county, Pa., August Term, 1874. In Equity.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 9th day of March, 1876, the undersigned was duly appointed Master in the above entitled action, to audit the accounts of David McCargo, Receiver, &c., heretofore filed in said action, and report the same to Court, and to make distribution of the funds now in the hands of said Receiver, and I will attend to the duties of my appointment at the Arbitration Room, in the Court House, in the city of Meadville, in said county, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of April, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., where all parties interested may attend if they desire to do so.

WM. R. SCOTT, Master.

March 11, 1876.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION upon the Estate of Benj. P. Bakewell, late of the Eleventh ward, Allegheny City, Allegheny county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them to the undersigned, at 75 Wood street.

B. G. BAKEWELL,
WM. BAKEWELL,
Administrators.

R. H. PALMER & CO.,

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No. 105 Market Street.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF REVISION,
PITTSBURGH, March 3, 1876.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN ORDINANCE entitled "An Ordinance amending Section 6 of an ordinance entitled 'An Ordinance providing for the equalization of the valuation of taxable property,' ordained October 26, 1872, passed December 28, 1874, and approved January 7, 1875. Notice is hereby given that the Board of Revision will sit on the following days to revise the several wards in the following order:

March 8, Twenty-second and Twenty-third wards.
March 9, Twenty-first and Thirty-third wards.
March 10, Nineteenth and Thirty-first ward.
March 11, Nineteenth and Eighteenth wards.
March 13, Seventeenth and Sixteenth wards.
March 14, Fifteenth and Sixteenth wards.
March 15, Ninth and Fourteenth wards.
March 16, Tenth and Thirteenth ward.
March 17, Eleventh and Thirty-fifth wards.
March 18, Fifth and Twelfth wards.
March 20, First and Second wards.
March 21, Third and Fourth wards.
March 22, Sixth and Twenty-fourth wards.
March 23, Seventh and Twenty-fifth wards.
March 24, Eighth and Thirty-sixth wards.
March 25, Twelfth and Twenty-seventh wards.
March 27, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth wards.
March 28, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth wards.

Transcripts of assessments furnished to property holders, on application at the Revision office.

J. H. NOBBS, Chairman.

THOS. H. PHELPS, Secretary

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Complete Stock of Garden Seeds.

Also, CLOVER, TIMOTHY, ORCHARD, KENTUCKY BLUE AND HUNGARIAN Grass Seeds, SEED POTATOES, ONION SETS, (white and yellow.) SEED POTATOES, (in variety.) FERTILIZERS, GARDEN TOOLS, &c. Agents for the CELEBRATED "I. X. L." SPRAYERS. Full line of FARM IMPLEMENTS. Everything at very LOW PRICES. Send for CATALOGUE (70 pages,) and call and examine our stock.

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At 12½c, a special bargain in Black Hernania, worth really 20c. A great variety of styles in Ladies and Misses'

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(ENGLISH BUILDINGS,)

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Cargoes at liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Directors

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 18, 1876.

The week closed quietly in financial circles, upon a loan market well supplied with funds, and with considerable inquiry for the best grades of commercial paper. Rates of discount are easy as formerly reported. The general tendency of business affairs at present appears to be toward quiet. The report of the Clearing House operations for the week shows a decidedly falling off, which indicates a considerable degree of dullness in commercial circles. The following is the report for the week ending to-day:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Monday	$ 838,745 67	$151,010 14
Tuesday	833,231 21	107,702 23
Wednesday	835,773 39	97,351 20
Thursday	708,254 02	130,581 15
Friday	626,062 22	122,454 25
Saturday	536,079 35	106,235 50
Total for week	$5,759,192 03	$729,738 76
Week ending March 11	4,294,405 11	852,042 40
Week ending March 4	4,167,552 22	780,641 28
Week ending Feb. 26	4,864,624 15	903,258 37
Week ending Feb. 19	4,189,838 17	773,929 33
Week ending Feb. 12	4,139,740 98	808,109 18

—The supply of Eastern exchange was abundant, with drafts on New York ruling at par between the banks. In stocks and securities the local markets was quiet and no news was reported. The closing prices of gold and Government bonds were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Gold	114¾	114¾	5-20s, 1867, c	119¾	120
6's, 1881, r	121¾	122¼	5-20s, 1868, r	122¾	124
6's, 1881, c	122¾	123¼	5-20s, 1868, c	123¼	124
5-20s, 1865, r	118½	118¾	10-40s, r	115	116
5-20s, 1865, c	118½	118¾	10-40s, c	115¾	116
5-20s, 1865, n. 119½		119¾	6's, 1881, r	119¾	120
5-20s, '65, c. n. 119¾		119¾	5's, 1881, c	118¾	119
5-20s, 1867, r.	121¾	122¼	Currency 6's	126½	127

—The changes in the statement of the New York bank averages for the week are effected not only by the business of the banks generally, but by the disappearance of all the items which a week ago represented the Bank of the State of New York. To show the proportionate effect of these distinct causes, we give the following table:

March 18, '76.	Changes.	Week's Changes in Specie.	Week's Changes in Legal Tenders.	Week's Changes in Deposits.	Week's Changes in Circulation.
Loans	Dec. $6,388,700	$3,981,600	Dec. $2,934,100		
Specie	Dec. 775,400	225,000	Dec. 445,900		
Leg. tender	Dec. 2,020,400	1,095,500	Dec. 925,200		
Deposits	Dec. 6,317,800	2,855,200	Dec. 3,457,700		
Circulation	Dec. 214,400	247,900	Inc.	43,500	

These changes in the Clearing House banks show a loss of $455,025 in surplus reserve; but the statement shows a loss, as compared with that of last week, which included the suspended bank, of $1,162,325. The banks hold $12,831,275 of gold and greenbacks beyond 25 per cent. of their deposits.

—The following dispatch from Washington gives a summary of the leading financial movements in connection with that institution for the past week.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The internal revenue receipts to-day were $294,424 22; for the month to date, $5,043,328 90; for the fiscal year to date, $49,511,729 97. The customs receipts to-day were $412,600 38; for the month to date, $8,251,422 96; for the fiscal year to date, $108,-628,003 62. Receipts of national bank notes for-warded for redemption for the week ending March 18, 1876, as compared with the corresponding week of last year:

	1875.	1876.
New York	$1,881,000	$ 712,000
Boston	306,000	1,132,000
Philadelphia	152,000	58,000
Chicago	63,000	169,000
Cincinnati	288,000	54,000
Miscellaneous	1,310,000	927,000
Total	$2,480,000	$3,019,000
Receipts to-day		$423,171

The Treasury now holds $353,781,100 in bonds to secure the national bank circulation and $18,732,050 to secure public deposits. United States bonds deposited for circulation for the week ending to-day, $114,000; United States bonds held for national bank circulation for the week ending to-day, $2,347,650; national bank circulation outstanding, $295,046,214, of which $2,098,940 are gold notes.

—The savings banks of New York have resources to the amount of $383,790,000, of which the total due to depositors is $350,280,000. These figures show the prosperity of an interest that seems to be peculiar to New York and New England, and obtains nowhere else in the Republic to the same or any corresponding extent. It can scarcely be said that these deposits represent the earnings and savings of the people, since it is well known that they are largely composed of running accounts of capitalists and business men who keep their surplus means in these banks in order to obtain interest on discounts. Many of the depositors are also heavy borrowers. Still it is a substantial banking business and is one of the leading sources of prosperity in New York and New England, in some cases the savings banks have risen to colossal proportions in consequence of their good management and soundness. Thus the Bowery Savings Bank has deposits to the amount of $29,192,000, its total resources being $33,027,000, and its surplus, $4,555,000. Its investments are United States bonds amounting to $15,-908,000; the Bank of Savings in Rochester has $25,262,000 in resources and $11,600,000 in United States bonds. The Seaman's Savings Bank $17,188,000 in resources, of which $1,-312,000 is in United States bonds and $4,930,000 in mortgages. The forty savings banks in New York city show $84,188,216 due depositors, a gain of over four millions over the previous year, the total resources amounting to $94,154,147, an increase of ten millions. The seventeen savings banks of Brooklyn show $18,391,261 in deposits, a gain of nearly three millions, and a total resources to the extent of $34,578,378, a gain of more than four millions.

—The following review of the New York money and stock market for the past week is furnished by Trask & Stone, bankers and brokers, No. 7 New street, New York:

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The events of the past week have had a peculiar influence upon our markets, and we have to record a series of rapid fluctuations in all prices at the Stock Exchange, with quite a large business in the speculative securities, without developing any marked movement either by the professional bulls or bears.

The chief event that has had an untoward influence upon the market was the unexpected announcement of the suspension of the National Bank of the State of New York on Tuesday morning. But the ill effect of this was but of short duration, and on Wednesday there was a pretty general recovery to notice, since which time there have been frequent and sudden variations in values on the Stock Exchange, as recorded in the daily quotations.

The declaration of a dividend of fourteen per cent on the preferred stock of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, in consolidated bonds of the company, during the week, seems to have been fully anticipated, as there has been no material effect produced upon either the common or preferred stock of this road.

Pacific Mail is still the great enigma of Wall street, and it is impossible to form any opinion or opinions concerning its future quotations.

Western Union is feverish and unsettled, and opinion seems about equally divided as to the prospects of its future dividends.

Railroad bonds have been well sustained, and Governments have been steady, without any special feature.

TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

March 18, 1876.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼
U. S. 6s, 1881, coup	121¾	121¾	121¾			
5-20's, 1865	118¾	118¾				
5-20's, 1865, new	118¾	118¾				
5-20's, 1867, registered	121¾					
5-20's, 1867	121¾	121¾				
5-20's, 1868	122¾	123¼				
10-40's	115	115				
10-40's, coupons	115¾	115¾				
Currency 6's	126½	126½				
New 4's per cents	119¾	119¾				
Western Union Tel	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Quicksilver	18¾	18¾		18¾		
Pacific Mail	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Panama	133½	133		133		
Adams Express				95		
Wells-Fargo Express	85½			85¾		
American Express	53			53¾		
United States Expr's	73			73		
New York Central						113½
Erie	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Michigan Central	64	64	64	64	64	64
Michigan Southern	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¾	64¾	64¾
Illinois Central	102¾			102¾		
Cleveland & Pittsb'g	96¾			96¾		97
Chicago & Northwest	43¾	43¾	43¾			43¾
Do. preferred						81¾
Rock Island	110¾			110¾		110¾
St. Paul common				41¾	42	42
Do. preferred				81¾		81¾
Wabash common	40¼			40¼		40¼
Fort Wayne	103¾			104		
Ohio & Mississippi	21¾	21¾	21¾	20¾	20¾	21
Union Pacific	66¼		66¼	66¼		66¾
Harlem	134			134		
Hannibal & St. Joe	18¾			18¾		18¾
Atlantic & Pac. pref	4¾		4¾	5		
Iron Mountain	20¼			20¼		20¾
C., O. & I. C				4¾		4¾
Memphis & Pacific						18¾
A., T. & Pac. Tel				19¾		
Missouri 6's						

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 114¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Money closed at 4@5 per cent., after loaning up to 8 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@5 per cent. Customs receipts $224,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $54,000. Clearings $21,000,000. Sterling 486¼@489¼.

GOLD.

Gold steady at 114¾@114¾. Carrying rates 2@4 per cent.; loans also made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds steady. Railroads quiet but firm. State securities dull. Stocks opened firm and higher, with the principal activity in Western Union, Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, St. Paul and Erie. Western Union advanced from 69¾ to 69¾, with a subsequent reaction to 69¾, regular, and to 67¾@68¾, seller sixty days. Lake Shore rose from 64 to 65. Pacific Mail declined from 21¾ to 20¾, and afterward advanced to 21¾. St. Paul common advanced from 42¾ to 43¾, preferred from 81¾ to 82. Erie from 20¾ to 20¾. Ohio & Mississippi from 20¾ to 21¾. Northwestern common from 43¾ to 43¾. Union Pacific from 66 to 66¾, and Michigan Central from 64¾ to 65¾. During the last hour of business the market was dull, and the closing sales showed a reaction of ¼@¾ per cent. from the highest prices of the day. The greatest decline was in Western Union and St. Paul common, the former falling off from 69¾ to 69¾, and the latter from 43¾ to 43¾, closing at 43¾. Pacific Mail reacted from 21¾ to 21, with last sales at 21¾. Adams Express advanced to 100¾ bid and 101 offered. Investment shares were dull on very slight changes. A feature of the speculative list to-day was sales of Western Union, seller sixty days, at ¾ to ¼ per cent. below the price in a regular way. Transactions to-day were 125,000 shares, of which 26,000 were Pacific Mail, 35,000 Western Union, 10,000 St. Paul, 10,000 Erie, 5,000 Lake Shore and 4,000 Michigan Central. The following were the closing quotations:

At the Stock Exchange to-day, another failure was announced—that of a jobber in the Erie railway market. His liabilities are said to be considerable. Business has been very inactive in all departments, and but few of the movements in quotations were important. English funds have been steady. Home railways have been dull, the alterations being principally downward. Foreign securities, as well, have been firm but the amount of business transacted has been very limited. The discount market has been quiet. Money loaned at 3@4 per cent. on Government collaterals.

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	69¾	Toledo & Wabash	8¾
Pacific Mail	20¾	Do. preferred	9¾
Adams Express	100	Ft. Wayne	104
Wells-Fargo Ex	86	Terre Haute	4¾
American Ex	53	Do. preferred	9
U. S. Express	74	Chicago & Alton	105
New York Central	113¾	Do. preferred	110¾
Erie	20¾	Ohio & Mississippi	20¾
Do. preferred	36	Indiana Central	4¾
Harlem	132	Burling'n & Quincy	117
Do. preferred	134	Hannibal & St. Jos	18¾
Mich. Central	64¾	Delaware & Lack	119¾
Lake Shore	64¾	Atlantic & P. Tel	19¾
Illinois Central	102¾	Union Pacific stock	65¾
Cleve. & Pitts	96¾	Central Pac. bonds	86
North western	43	Union Pac. bonds	104¾
Do. preferred	84¾	Do. land grants	102¾
N. J. Central	107	Mariposa	8¾
Rock Island	110¾	Do. preferred	9¾
St. Paul	43¾	Panama	134
Do. preferred	81¾	Missouri Pacific	14¾

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	122¾	New 5's	118¾
5-20's, 1865	119¾	10-40's, registered	115
5-20's, 1865, new	119¾	10-40's, coupons	115¾
5-20's, 1867	121¾	Currency 6's	126½
5-20's, 1868	123¼		

STATE BONDS

Tennessee, old	45¾	Virginia, new	31
Tennessee, new	41¾	Missouri 6's	103¼
Virginia, old	34		

LONDON, March 18, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 94 5-16; account 94 7-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 105¼; do 1867, 108; new 5's, 106; 10-40's, 105¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 104; Erie 17¾; preferred 35.

PARIS, March 18.—Rentes 66 francs 55 centimes.

FRANKFORT, March 18.—United States bonds—New 5's 103¾.

NEW ORLEANS, March 17.—Gold 114¾. Sight ¼ premium. Sterling—Bank 557.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, March 18, 1876. }

The business of mercantile circles was rather quiet yesterday, the closing day of the week being naturally one in which trade subsides somewhat. There was not any very important movement in values, prices being generally quiet and steady. The only noticeable alteration which we have to report was in crude petroleum, which advanced slightly.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce, in this city, since our last, are as follows: Flour, bbls..... 1,785 Apples, bbls..... 855
Corn, bus..... 2,840 Cheese, lbs..... 40
Wheat, bus..... 1,923 Butter, pkgs..... 199
Barley, bus..... 4,150 Bacon, pcs..... 4,070
Rye, bus..... 1,069 Bacon, lcs..... 172
Oats, bus..... 4,938 Hay, bales..... 660
Potatoes, bus..... 600

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city during the week ending to-day, compared with the corresponding receipts for the three preceding weeks, are as follows:

Week ending	Feb. 25.	Mar. 4.	Mar. 11.	Mar. 18.
Flour, bbls	11,693	11,373	10,560	11,371
Apples, bbls	2,061	682	1,320	1,304
Cheese, lbs	145	135	301	145
Corn, bus	7,992	4,872	2,570	7,412
Wheat, bus	5,960	16,445	10,250	5,923
Barley, bus	7,883	17,025	13,882	7,289
Rye, bus	2,731	1,420	1,055	1,377
Oats, bus	18,222	16,351	11,441	18,059
Butter, pkgs	666	669	618	594
Bacon, pcs	7,500	10,112	3,723	6,784
Bacon, lcs	411	514	506	583
Potatoes, bus	3,782	7,141	4,712	3,706
Hay, bales	3,163	2,448	3,155	1,731

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market was quiet without important changes, and a rather light volume of business. Wheat was steady and quiet, with receipts for the week of 7,412 bushels. We quote Michigan white at $1 40@1 45; Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter $1 30@1 34; amber $1 38@1 39; Northwestern red $1 34@1 40; low grades are dull and neglected at $1 16@1 22; rejected do $1 00@1 10, as to quality; a quiet feeling prevails in spring wheat. No. 1 ruling at $1 37@1 38. Corn was rather scarce and consequently brought a firm price. Receipts also rather light being 8,333 bushels. We quote shelled at 51@52c for yellow; 50@51c for high-mixed; 47@49c for low-mixed; prime Kansas do 53@56c; new ear 48@50c for yellow; mixed do 45@47c. Oats dull and weak, with receipts of 8,039 bushels. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 36@36c; white do 37@38c; Western do white 42@44c. Barley is very stag-nant at former quotations; Canada No. 1 at $1 10@1 20 ₱ bushel; choice spring at $1 00@1 10; common to prime 85@90c. Rye is quiet and easy at 78@80c. No sales of consequence were made at the usual advance. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit by rail and lake and on the New York canals and the lakes, was as follows at the undermentioned dates:

	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
March 11, '76	18,953,666	3,771,822	3,476,821	1,964,498	418,142
March 4, '76	17,108,279	6,235,236	3,261,305	2,053,261	429,521
Feb. 26, '76	16,780,000	6,475,000	3,275,000	2,000,000	430,000
Feb. 19, '76	17,092,490	5,578,921	3,044,618	2,249,521	426,867
Feb. 12, '76	17,184,150	5,654,823	3,142,396	2,249,521	426,867
Feb. 5, '76	17,319,131	4,796,142	3,098,803	2,198,152	418,479
Jan. 29, '76	16,991,000	4,666,000	3,150,000	2,124,000	425,000
Jan. 22, '76	16,897,553	4,055,849	3,150,000	2,124,000	425,385
Jan. 15, '76	17,216,909	3,999,195	3,192,167	2,207,109	431,189
Jan. 8, '76	17,292,500	3,838,000	3,200,000	2,207,000	431,000
Jan. 1, '76	17,378,337	3,903,083	3,471,657	2,209,930	422,721
March 20, '75	18,348,000	5,376,000	2,427,000	1,949,000	1,000
Same time 1874	13,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000
Same time 1873	10,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000
Same time 1872	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000
Same time 1871	142,202	12,945	81,618		
Same time 1870	1,783,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000
Same time 1869	136,635	17,648	58,035		
Same time 1868	2,767,561	7,878	82,182		

BUSINESS—The early part of the week's trade in crude petroleum was quiet and weak in advance of about 10c, which commenced on Monday, continued through rather wide fluctuations on Tuesday, and culminated on Wednesday. It was then succeeded by a decline of 5 @7½c, at which point the market became dull and inactive, and remained so until Saturday afternoon. The buying interest then appeared to become convinced that bottom had been touched, and there was a good demand both for crude and all shipments, as well as more speculative, account. Refined oil advanced 1@2c during the week and closed moderately steady at about the outside prices. Transactions in and resales of crude in the oil regions were reported as follows:

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Monday	245,500	Thursday	121,000
Tuesday	38,000	Friday	84,000
Wednesday	249,000	Saturday	84,000
Total			771,500
Last week			788,000

The correspondence of the *Leader* from the oil regions recently contained some remarks upon the relative position of Pittsburgh as an oil center, which repeat so closely our own views on the same subject in previous columns a year ago that we reproduce them here with only this remark that the facts in the case fully warrant the strong representations made in the extract: "In the refined state, in this city, the market is likely to prevail during the coming year, the value of the entire product cannot fall short of seventy-five million dollars. This, of course, includes the necessary attendants of tin cans and cases, which became general in all parts of the region. Prices quietly but steadily advanced to the following: United ₱ gal, 20c; Conduit ₱ gal, 17½c. Contrary to the usual experience in Saturday's market the activity continued to the close, the closing were the closing figures: United ₱ gal 20½c; Conduit ₱ gal 17½c. The market closed very strong. Shipments was advanced at ₱ 20@22 ₱ 2."

REFINED—There was a firm though rather quiet feeling in refined circles to-day, values being kept steady both by the firm tone of Eastern advices and the strong feeling in the crude market. There was no quotable advance, however, here, and the volume of business was not heavy, owing partially to the backwardness of purchasers, and also to the feeling on the part of refiners that they do not care to operate at the present margins. We quote standard white on the cars at 11@11½c for 150 hundred and thousand barrel lots, free on board at works. New York deliveries sales at 14½@14¾c for prompt and the month. Philadelphia is quoted at 14½@14¾c for spot and March delivery. Baltimore rules at 14½@14¾c for prompt and this months' delivery.

OIL BARRELS—Continue dull and unchanged at former prices, viz.: $1 15@1 20 for city made; $1 05@1 10 for country do.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, March 18.—Petroleum higher; crude 8½c; refined 13½@13¾c; cases 18¼@21½c; naptha 7½@7½c.

LIVERPOOL, March 18.—Refined petroleum 11@11½d; spirits 8½@8¾d.

LONDON, March 18.—Refined petroleum 10¾d.

ANTWERP, March 18.—Refined petroleum 30¾ francs.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

TITUSVILLE, March 18.—The *Courier* says: Quite a large business was done in United, nearly all at $2 05, at which the market opened and closed. Business was especially brisk in favor of river transportation, and the closing shipment for river transportation, and the closing shipment for river transportation, and the closing shipment for

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., March 19, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Dir.	Force.	Weath.
WIND.						
7 A. M..	30.506	11	79	N.	Gentle	Fair.
2 P. M..	30.455	28	49	N. W.	Light.	Clear.
9 P. M..	30.353	22	73	N. E.	Fresh.	Fair.

Mean barometer....30.392 Highest thermom....25
Mean thermon..... 19.5 Lowest thermon.....9

Dr. Hunter
Devotes special attention to diseases of the throat, lungs and ears. Office, No. 178 Fourth avenue, above Grant street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. MWF

Iron City College,
corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street, Pittsburgh. Students received at any time. For circulars containing terms, etc., call on or address J. C. Smith, A. M., Principal.

The City Finances.

The Finance Committee of City Councils met on Saturday afternoon, and after passing upon a number of claims, decided to report affirmatively to make a temporary loan to pay the interest on Penn Avenue bonds. The loan bonds are for $149,950 50 gold six per cent. interest bonds.

Five Charges of Larceny.

On Saturday five informations were made before Mayor Phillips against Albert Swinehart, Ed. Hany and John Rice, the trio arrested Friday by Detectives Geary, Scott and Bowden, of Allegheny and Detective Measner of this city. The informations are made by the following Pittsburgh parties: John Buchanan, robbed of revolver, gold ring, opera glass, &c.; J. McCaffrey, a quantity of nickels; Mrs. Featherstone jewelry, gold watch, &c.; Mr. Miller, gold watch, gold ring, gold napkin ring, &c.; R. H. Lee, Esq., silver spoons, jewelry, opera glasses, &c. The accused will have a hearing this afternoon.

Knights of the Mystic Chain.

The Select Castle of Ancient Order Knights of the Mystic Chain, of Pennsylvania, has elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

Select Commander—E. D. Wilt, 21, Pittsburgh.
Select Vice Commander—S. R. Fisher, 44, Bridgeport.
Select Scribe—John J. Davis, 67, Pittsburgh.
Select Treasurer—John M. Scott, 25, Pittsburgh.
Select Marshal—William P. Page, 20, Pittsburgh.
Select Inner Guard—John Davis, 14, Pittsburgh.
Select Outer Guard—W. K. Arnold, 1, Reading.
Select Trustees—Richard Thompson, 14, Pittsburgh; Seth Wilmot, 14, Pittsburgh, and W. F. Wilcock, 18, Pittsburgh.

In Memoriam.

The following resolutions were presented by the Sewickley public school and Philomathean Literary Society on the death of Ella Blauche Little:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father, in His infinite providence, to cast a cloud of sadness over our school and society, by depriving us of a valued and respected member, in the death of Ella B. Little; therefore,

Resolved, That, as a school, we deeply deplore our loss, and while bowing in humble submission to the will of Him in whose hands are the issues of life, we cannot but mourn that one so young and full of promise should be called thus early from our midst.

Resolved, That, as a society, we have been deprived of an earnest, faithful co-worker, one whose bright, sunny disposition made her a universal favorite, loved and beloved by all.

Resolved, That, as teachers, in this sudden affliction, we are admonished to be more earnest and faithful in the discharge of our duties to those entrusted to our care, remembering that the education of the human soul is the most responsible work of life.

Resolved, That, we tender our earnest and heartfelt sympathy to the grief-stricken parents, and brother of the deceased and desire that in their sojourn through the valley of death, they may be cheered by the assurance of a happy reunion in the land of eternal light.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and be published in the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL.

Annie Miller, Lizzie McClelland, Ida M. McDonough, Rachel Stevenson, Lizzie Mackey, Sophie Gaston, Robert Malone, O. H. Phillips,

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas No. 1.—Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Collier.

In the divorce proceedings of Sophia Clark by her next friend, vs. Benjamin Clark, H. S.

Floyd, Esq., was appointed examiner.

The German Reformed St. James congregation was granted a charter of incorporation.

Loveridge vs. Bidwell *et. al.*, known as the bogus punch case. Counsel for defense made a motion for a new trial, and put it on the ground that the verdict was against the evidence and the charge of the court.

Commonwealth *ex rel.* Ross G. McMillan vs. East End Mutual Land, Building and Loan Association. Rule on defendants to show cause why a writ of *quo warranto* should not issue against them. It is claimed that the provisions of the charter have been violated.

Alice L. Busnah, by her next friend, vs. W. H. Busnah. J. S Wallace appointed commissioner.

Mary Bonheys, by her next friend, vs. Valentine Bonheys; libel in divorce. Subpoena awarded, and order for maintenance made.

Agnes M. Boyd, by her next friend, vs. John L. Boyd; libel in divorce. Winfield S. Wilson appointed examiner.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of John Chesbro to E. F. Z. Rott, the report of the auditor was confirmed.

S. B. Floyd was granted leave to sell unclaimed freight.

In the matter of the petition of the school district of Chartiers township, for appointment of viewers, a decree was filed.

Common Pleas No. 2.—Judges Ewing and White.

John C. Bindley vs. Mary Laughlin's executors. J. G. Milligan appointed auditor to pass upon exceptions filed to special return and to distribute the fund in court.

Philip Tress for use vs. Casper Fath. Hans B. Herron appointed auditor.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Greewller vs. Reed *et al.*; Wessel vs. Holstein; McManus vs. Coyle; Brunot *et al.* vs. Wilton; Kroegher vs. Birmingham Fire Insurance Company; Davis for use vs. Pittsburgh Insurance Co.; same vs. Cash Insurance Company; Jervis vs. Wright *et al.*; Mooney Bros.; Pittsburgh Wagon Works vs. McGilvery.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Kirkpatrick.

Jerry Donohue, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to the Workhouse thirty days.

Chris. Gallagher, convicted of having been acquitted, was convicted of assault with an intent to rob, and was sentenced five years to the Penitentiary.

A number of surety cases were disposed of.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. James Boyle, John Shannon, Minerva Black, Thomas Gray, George Dougan, Mary Ann Wilson, (four); John Mahlenie *et al.*, Charles Wilson, Mary Bolen, Martin Mullen, (three); J Burtle *et al.*, Mary Graham, Charles Wilson *alias* Graham, John Shaffer, Thomas Wilson, Joseph Schleck, Martin Verder, Jacob Galloway, Jeff. Morgan, Robert Malone, Nick Heid, Sarah Williams, Herman Drewery, 8 Hare.

THE NATION TRUST COMPANY.

Successful Accomplishment of the Composition.

It is a matter of general interest and of general congratulation that the composition obtained by the stockholders of this unfortunate company has been successfully carried out.

As our readers are aware, this company was a partnership, and prior to its failure in 1873, was supposed to be in a flourishing condition. Although in the panic their doors were closed, it was not supposed that they were insolvent. Its cashier, Robert Grier, ran off, and in the examination which followed, their true condition became apparent. It turned out eventually that a total loss was incurred of over $1,200,000, over and above all assets.

Thus suddenly old and young men who had supposed themselves comfortably provided for, in some instances rich, were overwhelmed in ruin, and the interest which came upon the spendthrift, but upon the economical and industrious.

Each stockholder, no matter how few his shares, was bound for the whole debt, and no general effort for settlement was attempted until July last. At that time many judgments had been obtained, executions issued, and in some instances sales made hereunder, at an enormous sacrifice: the debt was increasing steadily by way of interest, and credit was entirely exhausted.

At that time Messrs. George Shinras, Jr., and Sol. Schoyer, Jr., were called by the stockholders, who devised the plan of composition which has proved successful. The main points sought for by these gentlemen were to obtain the severance of the joint liability which held each for the whole, and to procure time for the payment of the several undertakings of the stockholders. They instituted proceedings in bankruptcy against the stockholders, procured injunctions against the judgment creditors to restrain them from further sacrifices, and called a meeting of creditors for composition. The proposition submitted, provided that a security in the hands of Mr. Veech, as trustee for creditors, should be taken at par in payment; the time of payment to be extended to two, three and four years from June 15th, 1875, without interest; that the balance should be paid by the several undertakings of debtors who might choose to contribute, promissory notes to be given payable at the end of two, three and four years without interest, with securities satisfactory to a committee of five persons to be selected by the creditors. The burden of securing the assent of creditors in numbers was very great, owing to their number—there being about eight hundred in all, embracing all classes of citizens—but that assent was finally procured, while nearly the entire debt was represented in assent. Three months time was given to procure the securities, and Messrs. James P. Speer and S. S. Boggs, on behalf of the city, D. L. Patterson, on behalf of the county, and Messrs. John H. Kerr and A. Pachter, on behalf of the other creditors, were selected as the committee, and Major Wm. B. Negley was chosen trustee. The proposition was duly confirmed by the Court in December, 1875, and the work of procuring the securities was entered upon. All questions of equalization on the basis of the number of shares, were disregarded, the sole question being what it was worth to each stockholder to be exempted from further efforts were made to escape or reduce assessments, but finally the securities came into hand and the committee worked together.

After thirteen days of consecutive labor, involving great responsibility, aided by the advice of Mr. George Shinras, Jr., and Mr. Bigelow, the City Attorney, the committee finally approved everything, with the judgments, to about $505,000. Their work was most faithfully and conscientiously done, and it will not be their fault if the creditors fail to receive, upon the maturity of the obligations, the amounts of their claims. These securities have been delivered to the trustees, Major Negley, and the composition is complete.

Out of the body of stockholders but thirty made any contribution whatever; of course the contributing stockholders have their remedy against the defaulting ones, and a bill in equity for that purpose is now pending.

Had the composition failed, all the stockholders would have been compelled to file their individual schedules, and put into bankruptcy their individual affairs. The fearful effect of such procedure is evident, while the immense costs and time involved in settling the principles which practically are connected with labor-saving machinery.

On motion of Prof. Harrison, a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered to the directors and pupils of Mooreland school, Lawyer Slagle and Miss Moore for assistance rendered.

After another reading by Miss Moore, and a song by the pupils of the school, the Institute adjourned, subject to session this morning at half-past nine o'clock, at Ralston school hall, Penn avenue.

Saturday's Session.

The Institute assembled in Ralston school hall, Penn avenue, at 9½ o'clock A. M., Saturday, as per adjournment. The attendance was large, the order good, and the exercises interesting.

The meeting was called to order by Professor Luckey, and presided over by Vice President T. Jeff. Duncan. Professor Squires opened with prayer. Then followed a song entitled "Sunshine After Rain," by the small children of school, under Professor Joel M. Darling. The song was well rendered and heartily applauded.

A class drill on "Methods of Teaching Primary Arithmetic" was conducted by Miss Anna F. Mays, of Soho schools. The class consisted of nine girls and three boys. The method exhibited was perfect, in our view, and we think it was above just criticism either as to the manner or matter of the recitation. We heartily commend the lady's work.

A solo, entitled "Tapping at the Garden Gate," by Miss Kate Small, a girl of eight, and about seven years of age, was happily and well sung.

Very interesting readings followed by the pupils named below: May Moiamphy, Katie Floyd, Ernest Newmyer and August Nowak, all in charge of Mrs. Wilson. Primary department of Minersville school—Amy Davis and Lizzie Heid, in charge of Annie M. Hall, of the medium department, Soho schools. The readings were all excellent.

After song, a youthful chorus entitled, "The Chiming of Bells," Miss Florence Hawley of Peebles school, read a very fine essay on the "Art of Letter Writing," which was novel and interesting. We advise our educational friends to let us see original essays in schools, to visit Soho and Peebles. There are original minds and brilliant ideas in them.

The Committee on Revision of Rules reported progress.

The Committee on Obituary Resolutions, through Chairman W. R. Ford, presented the following, which were unanimously adopted:

WARRAS, Mr. Maker has, in His wisdom, Annie Wakefield, Miss Parsons and Mark Kelso, members of this Institute, have been called from the past year to their eternal home, therefore,

Resolved, That we recognize the unseen Hand and the all-powerful Power in the death of these faithful teachers, and humbly bow to His supreme will.

Resolved, That we hereby recognize their past usefulness in the profession, and extend to the families and friends of the deceased our unfeigned sympathy.

After a solo by Miss Gallagher the Institute adjourned.

THE MITRE AND CROZIER.

IMPRESSIVE CATHOLIC CEREMONIAL.

Consecration of Rt. Rev. Dr. J. Tuigg as Bishop of Pittsburgh—Installation of Rt. Rev. M. Domenec as Bishop of Allegheny.

Yesterday the Feast of St. Joseph, in the Christian calendar, was a gala day with the Catholics of the two cities. As heretofore announced in the columns of the COMMERCIAL, the occasion was rendered notable by the fact that it had been set for the consecration of Rt. Rev. J. Tuigg, D.D., as Bishop of Pittsburgh, and the installation of Rt. Rev. M. Domenec, D.D., as Bishop of Allegheny. The latter prelate's prosperous career in this church is so thoroughly familiar to our readers at to preclude rehearsing. Bishop Tuigg, too, twenty-three years ago, had so endeared himself to St. Paul's congregation, and, for the two past decades, to the enterprising people of Altoona, as to render terms of praise supererogatory. Suffice it that both Bishops have deserved well of their respective charges; and while we might wish to see Bishop Domenec at the head of affairs, as of yore, we cannot but congratulate our Catholic fellow-citizens on the manifest progress of their religion, as indicated by the partition of the old Pittsburgh Diocese. Our reporters have furnished us with the subjoined account of the double ceremony—*i. e.*—that attending the consecration of Bishop Tuigg and the installation of Bishop Domenec:

THE CONSECRATION.

With perhaps the single exception of the ceremonies which attend the election and enthronement of the Pope himself, there is none in the Catholic church so august as the consecration of a Bishop. Yesterday morning the latter ceremony was enacted at St. Paul's Cathedral, and in splendor and solemnity was one of the grandest we have ever witnessed. Shortly before nine o'clock in the morning the special trains from Altoona, bearing many of the former parishioners of very Rev. Father J. Tuigg, V. F., Bishop elect, arrived at the Union Depot, and met with a handsome reception from St. Paul's T. A. B. Society, headed by the Cathedral band. The visitors were escorted to the Cathedral, and placed appropriately. Ten o'clock, the hour for assembling, witnessed the continued entrance of a dense throng, and a few minutes thereafter the spacious edifice—pews and aisles—was filled to its largest capacity.

THE SANCTUARY.

The Grand Altar, and the entire Sanctuary, had been handsomely decorated. Over the chair of the celebrant had been hung a magnificent purple canopy. The chapel for the Bishop-elect, at the altar of the Blessed Virgin, was resplendent with beautiful ornaments. Accommodations had been made for all the visiting prelates and clergy. Perhaps, because yesterday was a vestry of Lent, there were not that multitude of lights, flowers and evergreens usual to such solemnities as the consecration of a Bishop. All else was there, the scene was grand, beyond expression, and one that may be described as ever memorable.

THE MUSIC.

Prof. H. W. Nichols, the organist, had the large and efficient Cathedral choir, augmented by a number of volunteers, rehearse Dechauer's "Mass in E minor" on several evenings of last week. The effect on such a strong chorus was impressive, in the extreme. The various voices were well up in their parts. The choruses were strong, and the solos were executed in an artistic manner. These were distributed as follows: Mrs. Stack and Mrs. Sheib, sopranos; Miss Lizzie Mooney, alto; Mr. John Earle and Mr. Sheib, tenors, and Mr. Newhurst, basso. A special feature was a tenor robusto solo after the Elevation by Mr. Appellanum. The "Agnus Dei," by Mrs. Sheib, was a real gem.

The quintette at the Offertory, "O Cor Amoris Victima," was sung in splendid style, Mrs. Stack's *et ligato* being specially artistic.

Before and after the service the Cathedral band rendered choice selections with fine effect.

The Litanies and Antiphons were sung by the clergymen in the sanctuary, according to the rubrical chant, in a fervent manner.

THE PRELIMINARIES AND CLERGY.

Shortly after ten o'clock, the hour appointed for the service to begin, the clergy and prelates assisting in the grand ceremony, marched in procession from the Episcopal residence through the body of the church to the sanctuary in the following manner:

Cathedral Band,
Accolyte, cross-bearer, accolyte.
Altar Boys.
Priests of the Diocese and Visiting Clergymen in Cassock and Surplice.
Rt. Rev. Bishops O'Hara, of Scranton, Shanahan, of Harrisburg, and Wigger, of St. Vincent's Abbey, Latrobe.
Rev. J. Tuigg, of St. John's, South Side, and Very Rev. J. F. Conly, V. G., Erie.
Deacons of Honor.
Rev. R. Phelan, St. Peter's, Allegheny, and J. Holland, St. Agnes, Soho, Deacon and Subdeacon of the Mass.
Rev. E. F. Garland, of St. Patrick's, Assistant Priest.
Rt. Rev. M. Domenec, of Allegheny, Rt. Rev. T. Mullen, of Erie, and the Bishop elect
Very Rev. Father Tuigg.
Most Rev. Archbishop Wood, D. D., Philadelphia.
Train-bearers and Seminarians.

Among the distinguished guests noticed a number of the Benedictine, Passionist and Capuchin Fathers, and nearly all the several clergy of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Dioceses. There were at least one hundred priests, in addition to all the Bishops and the Metropolitan of Pennsylvania.

THE EXAMINATION.

Arrived in the Sanctuary, the prelates and clergy assumed their appropriate places, the arrangements for which were of the most complete character. The two chapels—one for the Consecrator, the other for the Bishop-elect—had been decorated in a most handsome manner. Most Rev. Archbishop Woods, the Consecrator, vested in full Pontificals, wearing, too, the pallium. The Rite of the same was followed in amict, alt, cincture, stole (crossed) and cope. Bishops Domenec and Mullen, the assistant consecrators, then led the elect to the Archbishop, who asked:

"Have you the Apostolic commission?"

The Assistant Consecrators—"We have."

Consecrator—"Let it be read"

Very Rev. Father Hickey then read the Apostolic commission (or Papal bull) partitioning the old Diocese, and another appointing Father Tuigg to the Bishopric of Pittsburgh. The *examination*, as it is called, then proceeded. This ceremony consists of a number of questions and answers on the part of the Consecrator and Elect, with the object of publicly identifying that the new Bishop is firmly grounded in true Catholic dogma, doctrine and discipline.

PONTIFICAL MASS.

At the close of the examination the consecrating prelate began the Mass. At the *Confiteor* the elect with the assistant consecrators proceeded to his chapel where he uncrossed the stole, vested in tunic, dalmatic and chasuble, put on the pectoral cross, and in turn read the Mass. After the epistle the Consecrator and the Bishop Elect, which has been conducted by the assistant prelates to the mental half of the Gospel, it is the duty of a Bishop to judge, to interpret, to consecrate, to ordain, to offer, to baptize and to confirm."

Archbishop Wood and the assistant Consecrators then knelt, wearing their mitres, the Elect at the left hand of the Consecrator, and the Litany of the Saints was sung. At its conclusion the Book of the Gospels was laid on the neck and shoulders of the Elect, the three Consecrators pronouncing the words, "Receive thou the Holy Ghost." A few prayers were then said by the Elect, the sublime office was bound with linen, and the "veni creator" intoned. The consecrator then anointed Bishop Tuigg with Chrism, reciting the appropriate invocations. The crozier, mitre, ring and gloves were next delivered, after which the Consecrator gave the kiss of peace.

At this point in the ceremony, Bishop Tuigg with the assisting prelates returned to his chapel, and the First Gospel was sung by Rev. Father Phelan, Deacon of the Mass. The choir then sang Millard's "Veni Creator," and Rt. Rev. Bishop Shanahan was conducted by the Master of Ceremonies, Rev. J. Tuigg, to the pulpit. The Rt. Rev. prelate chose for his text the Gospel for the fourth Sunday—Matt. i. 18-21. He congratulated the congregation on the auspicious event, on the fact that each Catholic had progressed so rapidly as to necessitate a division of the old Pittsburgh diocese, and that the two new sees were to be governed by such eminent prelates as the Elect and Bishop Domenec. He paid a special tribute to the memory of Bishop O'Connor, spoke eulogistically of Bishop Tuigg's character, and then passed to illustrate the dogma of the Incarnation. His language on this topic was really eloquent, and was heard with wrapt attention.

THE MASS.

After the sermon the choir sang the "Credo," and at the "Offertory" the Elect presented the Consecrator with two large lighted tapers. The consecrator then put into the small ornamented barrels of wine, as a tribute, and kissed the Archbishop's hands. The mass was then continued until the benediction, after which the Consecrator blessed the mitre and placed it on the head of the Elect. The consecrating prelates then conducted the new Bishop to his throne, in which they installed him, and the "Te Deum" was entoned by the Archbishop. While it was being sung Bishop Tuigg, attended by Bishops Domenec and Mullen, passed around the aisles giving his blessing as he proceeded.

The closing episode was observable—that when the Elect came to where the Sisters of Charity were kneeling, one of them, a sister of the Elect, left the pew, knelt at the aisle and received a special benediction from her episcopal brother.

At the conclusion of this glad ceremony the newly Consecrated gave the Pontifical Benediction from the altar, and then recited the "Antiphon" *Ad multos Annos*. The recitation of the Last Gospel, and the procession from the Sanctuary closed a truly imposing ceremonial.

The visiting dignitaries and clergymen were then entertained at the Episcopal residence to a sumptuous repast.

The reporters of the city press are under obligations to very Rev. Father Hickey for considerate attentions.

THE INSTALLATION.

The ceremonies attendant upon the installation of Rt. Rev. M. Domenec, D.D., as Bishop of the new Diocese of Allegheny, were performed last evening at St. Peter's church corner of Ohio street and Sherman avenue.

Shortly after seven o'clock Archbishop Wood, Bishops Tuigg, Domenec and a number of the visiting Bishops and clergy, entered the church from the Pittsburgh Episcopal residence, and under escort of the Catholic societies, proceeded to St. Peter's, arriving at the church about half-past seven. By this time the church was filled with spectators far beyond its seating capacity.

The large columns in the vicinity of the Sanctuary were beautifully decorated with wreaths and festoons of evergreens, while the Grand Altar was similarly ornamented in a manner which gave it a truly magnificent appearance.

THE MUSIC.

The following is the programme furnished for the guidance of the choir, a portion of which, however, was omitted:

When the clergy enter the Sanctuary: "Lauda Sion"—Lamblotte. Full chorus.

After reading the Papal bulls: "Veni Creator"—Millard.

After sermon by the Bishop: Pontifical Vespers—"Dominus ad adjurandum" (plain chant); "Dixit Dominus" (chant); "Confitebor" (chant); "Beatus vir" (chant); "Laudate Dominum omnes gentes"—Emmerich"; "Te Deum;" "O, Salutaris"—Verdi (trio); "Tantum Ergo."

THE CEREMONIES.

It was nearly eight o'clock when the clergy entered the Sanctuary. They numbered about sixty, and were mostly from the Dioceses of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. Among them were a number of the Benedictine Monks, from the Monastery near Latrobe. Next came Boniface Wimmer, a Mitered Abbott, also of Latrobe, followed by the Bishops. The formal ceremony of the clergy proceeding through the center aisle to the front door and then meeting and escorting the Bishop to the altar was dispensed with for some reason, and the Bishop was brought out from the Sacristy to the Sanctuary, when the installation ceremonies began.

Very Rev. Father Hickey read the Apostolic commission, dividing the Diocese of Pittsburgh and forming the Diocese of Allegheny also, the Papal bull transferring Bishop Domenec to the new Diocese.

The Bishop then knelt before the altar, the choir meanwhile rendering the "Veni Creator," after which he ascended to the pulpit and delivered a sermon, occupying about half an hour. [The position assigned the reporters was at so great a distance from the speaker as to preclude their hearing the sermon.]

At the conclusion of the sermon the Bishop returned to the Grand Altar, where he gave the pontifical blessing to the people. In this he was assisted by Fathers Ferdinand and Carroll, as Deacons of Honor. Father Tobin, of St. Peters, officiated as Master of Ceremonies. The exercises closed with a pontifical benediction by the Bishop.

The choir was directed by the organist, Mr. Herman Knake, and their music was very fine. Among the ladies from this city who assisted the choir of St. Peter's was Miss Lizzie Mooney, who possesses one of the finest and best cultivated alto voices of any lady in this community. We learn it is her intention to sing hereafter with the choir of St. Peter's church.

PITTSBURGH TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Stated Meeting—Interesting Exercises.

The twenty-seventh stated meeting of the Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute, opened last Friday evening at the Moorhead school building, Eleventh ward. Notwithstanding the stormy March evening the attendance was very large.

The meeting was called to order by Superintendent George J. Luckey, and opened with prayer by the Reverend Young.

The singing of sixteen bright and intelligent girls, pupils of the Moorhead school, then sang in excellent style, a song entitled "Twilight," Professor W. H. Black accompanied on the organ.

Miss Bird G. Moore, of the High School, then rendered Poe's Raven in her usual happy style.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL COURSE.

The discussion upon the question, "What change can be made in the Public School course to give it a more practical and industrial character," then followed. Professor Luckey opened the discussion. He advocated the introduction of drawing, as a compulsory branch into all the schools of the Commonwealth, as the best means of preparation for entering upon the various industrial pursuits of the nation. He also advocated a change in methods of instruction in the common branches, in the direction of the practical.

Principal Harrison followed, advocating a compulsion between the two extremes of being too abstract in our systems and methods of education on the one hand, and too utilitarian on the other.

Jacob F. Slagle, Esq., spoke of the importance of teaching principles rather than words, and disciplining the mind in such a manner as to teach the pupils how to go on in the acquisition of knowledge after leaving school. He also advocated dropping some of the studies now in the public schools, and substituting them. He is opposed to the introduction of drawing into the public schools, because he says the law providing that no child shall be compelled to become practical draughtsmen and draughtswomen is the only argument followed with the most practical, forcible and pointed remarks of the evening. Although very positive in his views, or quite, a year's time might be saved in the curtailment of technical grammar, unnecessary details of geography and the teaching of algebra, and devoted to the more practical and useful studies of reading, arithmetic, penmanship, &c.

Prof. C. C. Cochran made a few impromptu remarks, favoring the plan proposed by Mr. Burtt, and advocating increased instruction in elements of physics, people must suffer without, to enable boys who go out from ward schools to learn mechanical trades, to know something of the principles which underlie all trades connected with labor-saving machinery.

On motion of Prof. Harrison, a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered to the directors and pupils of Mooreland school, Lawyer Slagle and Miss Moore for assistance rendered.

After another reading by Miss Moore, and a song by the pupils of the school, the Institute adjourned, subject to session this morning at half-past nine o'clock, at Ralston school hall, Penn avenue.

Saturday's Session.

The Institute assembled in Ralston school hall, Penn avenue, at 9½ o'clock A. M., Saturday, as per adjournment. The attendance was large, the order good, and the exercises interesting.

The meeting was called to order by Professor Luckey, and presided over by Vice President T. Jeff. Duncan. Professor Squires opened with prayer. Then followed a song entitled "Sunshine After Rain," by the small children of school, under Professor Joel M. Darling. The song was well rendered and heartily applauded.

A class drill on "Methods of Teaching Primary Arithmetic" was conducted by Miss Anna F. Mays, of Soho schools. The class consisted of nine girls and three boys. The method exhibited was perfect, in our view, and we think it was above just criticism either as to the manner or matter of the recitation. We heartily commend the lady's work.

A solo, entitled "Tapping at the Garden Gate," by Miss Kate Small, a girl of eight, and about seven years of age, was happily and well sung.

Very interesting readings followed by the pupils named below: May Moiamphy, Katie Floyd, Ernest Newmyer and August Nowak, all in charge of Mrs. Wilson. Primary department of Minersville school—Amy Davis and Lizzie Heid, in charge of Annie M. Hall, of the medium department, Soho schools. The readings were all excellent.

After song, a youthful chorus entitled, "The Chiming of Bells," Miss Florence Hawley of Peebles school, read a very fine essay on the "Art of Letter Writing," which was novel and interesting. We advise our educational friends to let us see original essays in schools, to visit Soho and Peebles. There are original minds and brilliant ideas in them.

The Committee on Revision of Rules reported progress.

The Committee on Obituary Resolutions, through Chairman W. R. Ford, presented the following, which were unanimously adopted:

WARRAS, Mr. Maker has, in His wisdom, Annie Wakefield, Miss Parsons and Mark Kelso, members of this Institute, have been called from the past year to their eternal home, therefore,

Resolved, That we recognize the unseen Hand and the all-powerful Power in the death of these faithful teachers, and humbly bow to His supreme will.

Resolved, That we hereby recognize their past usefulness in the profession, and extend to the families and friends of the deceased our unfeigned sympathy.

After a solo by Miss Gallagher the Institute adjourned.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Superintendent Street After the Stock Men.

On Wednesday last, Superintendent Street, of the Humane Society, received information that several cars of cattle were being shipped through from Chicago to Philadelphia and New York without rest or feed. He immediately proceeded to the East Liberty stock yards, where he found E. W. Wilcox, the agent of Morris & Walxel, of Chicago, the owners, superintending the transfering of the cattle from the cars of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., to those of the Pennsylvania. Railroad company, to shipping them at once to the East. Superintendent Street immediately ordered the stock cattle to lie over a few hours at East Liberty for rest and feed. Wilcox, refused, stating that he had orders to ship them through, and that he could not disobey orders. Superintendent Street accordingly made information against him, before Alderman Irwin, for cruelty to animals, the law requiring that cattle shall not be confined in cars for more than eight consecutive hours, without unloading for rest, water and feeding for a period at least five consecutive hours. Alderman Irwin gave bail in $1,000, and the hearing was set for three o'clock yesterday afternoon.

At the hour appointed for the hearing the office was crowded with drovers and employees of the stock yards. But no one appeared for the defendant, and Superintendent Street conducted his own case.

The first witness called by the prosecution was Mr. T. J. May, agent of the Fort Wayne road, at the stock yards. He testified that he had received the bills for forty-one cars of cattle, consigned to Morris & Walxel, dated March 6th (Monday); that the cattle were shipped on that date from the Union Stock Yards, Chicago; that twenty of the cars were for Philadelphia and twenty-one for Jersey city. He also testified that Wilcox was agent for Morris & Walxel.

William Woolslaire testified that he was employed at the stock yards, and helped load some cattle on Wednesday, but could not say whose they were.

John McLeary, who works at the stock yards, testified to the same effect as Woolslaire, except that he saw Wilcox superintending the loading.

Morris Rice, John Walker and Albert Fulton stated the same facts as Mr. Woolslaire.

William Deems, weighmaster at the cattle pens, testified that on Wednesday the 8th, he weighed forty-one cars for Morris & Walxel. He thought the cattle arrived about 11 noon. They were weighed and shipped East about half-past two or three in the same afternoon.

"Lew Rice" Evans, who is employed at the yards, testified to nothing important, but said Mr. Street was a good fellow—gave him cigars when he came out there.

Joseph Einstein was next called, but did not remember anything worth noting in the case.

John Martin, assistant yard master, testified that he unloaded forty-one cars of Morris & Walxel's cattle on Tuesday. They were received at about half-past twelve, and remained on the yards until about six or seven, were reloaded about two o'clock or half-past. Knew Wilcox to be Morris & Walxel's agent.

George B. Hutchinson, clerk for Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was then sworn, and produced the shipping book, showing that Morris & Walxel's cattle were shipped East on Wednesday. He knew Wilcox was Morris & Walxel's agent.

Superintendent Street was then sworn, and testified that he came out to the stock yards on Wednesday, and found about ten-loads of cattle that had just arrived. Defendant stated that he was the agent of Morris & Walxel, and said that he must ship the cattle through as he had orders to that effect. He (Street) brought the matter before Alderman Irwin, where he acknowledged that he and others had been shipping cattle through for more than a year in this way. The defendant told him that the cattle had been watered but not fed.

The defense produced no testimony, relying principally on the difficulty of tracking the cattle consigned to the one car, No. 40, on which the information was made, from the Fort Wayne car to the Pennsylvania car.

The alderman reserved his decision until ten o'clock this morning.

THE DIVISION OF WILKINS TOWNSHIP.

Proceedings Quashed and a New Commission Appointed.

At the December term of Court, a petition was presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions, asking for the division of Wilkins township, at or near Hastings station, Lodge station, Wilkins station and Verona, and the appointment of commissioners, who examined into the matter, and reported in favor of a division so as to embrace the territory formerly known as the Thirty-Seventh ward, which contained about one hundred acres. This report was not acceptable to the petitioners, although the lines are the only ones that will accommodate the majority of the people, and meet the popular approval if it ever comes to a vote. On Saturday, Messrs. Sutton and Taylor, counsel for Mr. Kelly, appeared in court, and moved that the proceedings heretofore had be quashed, for the following reasons:

First. That the petition presented to Quarter Sessions asking for a division of the township made according to the line set forth in the petition. Beyond this the Commissioners were not authorized to go.

Second. The Commissioners had no authority to report on any other line than the line petitioned for.

Third. The Commissioners having undertaken to report in favor of a different division, neither asked nor nor suggested nor authorized by the commission under which they acted from the Court, could not and at no subsequent period ought to have been regarded as an official act or entitled to any respect as such by the Court.

The Court made the following order:

And now, March 19th, 1876, upon motion of W. H. Sutton and C. C. Taylor, the report of the commissioners and all proceedings thereon quashed, and thereupon the Court appoint J. E. Stilly, artist, James Duff and Joseph Stoner, commissioners, and direct them to make report upon the propriety of dividing the said township according to the line prayed for in the petition.

THE INVESTIGATION

Reading Strictures of the Press

Judge Mellon Explains and Denies,

And Then Retires in Disgust.

Saturday, the time of the House Committee investigating municipal affairs, was mainly occupied in hearing adverse criticisms read from the columns of the daily press, and listening to Judge Mellon's explanation and defense. So far as "bottom facts" was concerned, the day was absolutely wasted.

MR. FRANK ARDARY

was the first witness, and we can sum up his testimony in a few words: He handed pipes for Wm. Smith; knew nothing about the weights or the tests; knew nothing about water bonds, either in the Nation Trust Bank or any where else. Was a stockholder in the bank, and gave mortgages to assure creditors.

ROBERT WATSON'S TESTIMONY.

Ex-Water Commissioner Watson was next examined. He gave a lengthy statement, but it contained nothing materially new. He detailed the meeting of the Board and Finance Committee, and the manner in which he was induced to sign the receipt for the unauthorized bonds. He was told it was necessary to keep Controller McGovern's accounts straight, and he signed them without a full understanding of the matter. He never would have signed this receipt had he known the status of the case. Knew nothing of the disposition of the bonds, either in the Nation Trust Bank, went to the Nation Trust Company; never had any business with that bank personally, and never would. He also explained the disposition of $50,000 of Thirty-third street bonds, which is an old story, and need not be repeated. He had traveled all over the East, visiting various water works, and consulting the most skillful engineers, and after returning home and examining the Lowry engine, at the Bedford works, was satisfied that it was the best. Said he, in his energetic way, "I never saw such an engine for throwing water, in my life." He interpolated the remark, in this connection, that Lowry and he had quarrelled many years ago, and were not very friendly. He *knew* the Commission did the right thing in accepting the Lowry engine, and the best possible thing for the city now to do was to finish the works, as large parts of the city were not supplied with water at all, while many manufactories were compelled to supply themselves from wells.

To Counsellor Smith—I had special charge of the foundations; they are a perfect job and have been built for the small cost of money; I remember that the Commission rejected Nicholas Wain, of Pittsburgh, and Mr. Cragier, of Chicago, to prepare plans for pumping engines; they submitted plans which were presented to the Commission in New York, for examination; he condemned the plans.

JUDGE MELLON AND THE NEWSPAPERS.

Mr. Robb here rose and read from two of the city papers—one charging, in substance, that Judge Mellon knew parties who could give more direct testimony as to the missing water bonds than they had yet had, and the other reiterating the charge that there was a combination to secure the water works and run them as a private speculation. He desired to call Judge Mellon, to see what answer he would make to these allegations.

Judge Mellon was called and sworn, and read a lengthy defense of the course he had pursued in regard to the organization, or attempted organization of the taxpayers' party, and his subsequent course in regard to proceedings in court and legislative matters affecting municipal affairs. He denied that he ever entertained a proposition to purchase the water works, or even heard of such a thing until now. He was not in favor of abandoning the works, but was opposed to issuing any more bonds to complete them. He thought the city ought to sell their Nation Trust securities and avoid paying the heavy bill attending of the works; and if that was not sufficient put on a little more tax. A long history of the alleged Chase letter under the Penn avenue act was given, with the peculiar coloring which the Judge's speculative fancy was known to impart.

A recess was here taken until half-past two, when Thomas S. Blair was called to the stand. His testimony was of no importance.

JUDGE MELLON CROSS-EXAMINED.

Judge Mellon was then cross-examined by Mr. Smith, and admitted that he was a stockholder in the South Side Water Works, the stock paying ten or twelve per cent.; he supposed the South Side company would naturalize, and proposed to the new works interfering with them. Had seen by the papers that the South Side company proposed to sell out to the city at $800,000.

THE JUDGE RETIRES FROM THE CASE.

A good many other inquiries were put and answered, when at length it got through and Judge made a little speech, declaring that